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'Little' Nato Wants More Say on Summit

LONDON (UPI). — The smaller allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are becoming increasingly vigorous in their demands for having some say in the December 19 "Big Four" summit talks, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The NATO Secretary-General, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, reported in a "furious mood," was expected to have acted as spokesman for the smaller NATO countries in a meeting here yesterday with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

M. Spaak also planned to fly to Bonn later this week to press the small nations' cause with the West German Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer. His headquarters in Paris announced Wednesday night that M. Spaak would visit President Eisenhower, presumably for the same reason, in Washington between November 15 and 28.

The smaller NATO allies have revolted against Western Big Four plans to line up their strategy for a summit meeting with the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, after what was called only perfunctory consultation with the rest of the NATO alliance.

Pressure Eased

Meanwhile, in Bonn yesterday Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano, spoke in a foreign policy debate a few hours after the East German Communists backed down on their threat to plant their flag in West Berlin, an action that set off clashes last month. The U.S. had warned the Soviets that allied troops would back up police in taking down the flags.

Dr. Brentano did not refer to the flag issue.

He again rejected Mr. Khrushchev's plan to have allied troops leave West Berlin and turn the Western sectors into a demilitarized "free city."

Murphy Going With Ike on Tour

WASHINGTON (UPI).— The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Murphy, will delay his departure from the government to accompany President Eisenhower next month to Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa, the White House announced yesterday.

Mr. Murphy, who announced that he was resigning to enter private business early in December, will serve as the ranking State Department official on the trip at the personal request of the President.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, said Secretary of State Christian Herter will be busy preparing for the meeting of the Nato Council, which opens in Paris on December 15, four days before the Western Big Four powers meet in the French capital to coordinate policy in preparation for a summit conference with the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev.

No Details Yet

The details of Mr. Eisenhower's trip, which is to begin December 4, are not yet known, but the tour is expected to last until after the Nato Council meeting opens.

Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Herter agreed that no one could replace the Secretary of State at the Nato Council meeting. However, arrangements have been made for Mr. Herter to join the President somewhere during the trip prior to Mr. Eisenhower's arrival in Paris on December 19.

Israel Envoy At State Department

The Israel Minister in Washington, Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, met on Thursday with the Acting Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Parker Hart, the Kol Yisrael correspondent in Washington reported yesterday.

It is understood that the projected visit of President Eisenhower to several Middle Eastern and Asian countries was discussed at the meeting.

U.S. ROCKET PLANE IN EMERGENCY LANDING

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (Reuter). — Veteran test pilot Scott Crossfield brought the experimental rocket X-15 plane to an emergency landing on Thursday after a fire warning had flashed in his cockpit.

The Latest Joke:

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Final Results of Civilian Vote

Following is a table of the final but unofficial results of the civilian vote. The actual distribution of seats is expected to be known in Tel Aviv on Friday afternoon, after the last of the soldiers' votes is counted.

Party	Votes	%	Fourth Knesset Estimated Mandates	% of votes	Third Knesset Mandates
Mapai	360,710	38.16	48-49	32.2	40
Herut	125,072	13.23	17	12.6	15
National Religious	93,745	9.92	12	9.1	11
Mapam	67,747	7.17	9	7.3	9
General Zionists	58,792	6.22	7-8	10.2	13
Ahdut Haavoda	53,981	5.92	7-8	8.3	10
Aguda-Poalei Aguda	45,174	4.72	6	4.4	6
Progressives	44,606	4.66	6	4.4	5
Communists	27,209	2.88	3-4	4.5	6
Mapai-Affiliated Arabs	33,892	3.59	3	—	5

945,254 Total vote, including parties not receiving any mandates.

The following lists received less than one per cent of the total vote each and are not entitled to receive any mandates: Progress and Labour (Arab)—Nun—(4,649 votes); Third Force Movement — (Trotskyite) — Tet Shin — (574); Independent Faction of Israel Arabs — Yud Dalet — (3,813); North African Union, Likud — Yud Samech — (7,915); Invalids and Victims of the Holocaust — Shin — (1,811); Yemenite Faction — Lamed Shin — (1,663); National Union, Sephardi and Oriental Communities — Samech Reish — (2,393); National Sephardi Party and Oriental Communities — Samech Shin — (3,145); Independents, North African — Reish Tet — (1,577); New Immigrant — Reish Yud — (622); Bund Socialist Union — Reish Nun — (1,309); Israel Arab Labour Party (Ahdut Ha'avoda Affiliated) — Shin Tav — (3,363).

B-G: Voters Showed Maturity In Shattering Herut Dreams

"The people of Israel showed their political maturity in two ways: by shattering Herut's illusions of winning power and by bringing about the failure of all the communal lists, whose only effect could be to frustrate the merging of the exiles," Mr. Ben-Gurion writes in an article appearing in "Davar" today.

"There is no certainty that these attempts will not be repeated in the next elections, and a far-reaching educational effort is still required to root out the political weed that calls itself the Herut movement and is foreign to the spirit of the nation and dangerous to democracy in Israel. This time the people have faced the test — and passed it successfully.

"I believe that the people of Israel — and undoubtedly the Jewish people in the Diaspora — breathed more freely on learning that the false boast of Herut that it would form the Government in the fourth Knesset had been refuted and revealed in all its folly. A disgrace has been removed from Israel by the rejection of Herut's hypocritical programme, which declares that Israel will not make peace with her neighbours until the Arab rulers present us as a gift with the whole of the land up to the river of Euphrates. This programme is a testimony to the political and intellectual level of "patriots" lacking all sense of responsibility and conscience, and it has been rejected by more than 85 per cent of the people of Israel.

"And though the members of the Israel Labour party and its many non-party supporters have good reason to rejoice in their victory, they must not forget that we have undertaken to root out from the body of the State the cancer of division, fragmentation and lack of national responsibility involved in the system of proportional representation, and we must not rest until we reform his electoral system, which is a danger."

You can be the Happy One

to fly to Paris and stay there a week free of charge, if you win the first prize in Vita's Competition. Other prizes: a transistor radio or bicycle, a camera and 200 others. Ask for questionnaires and details at your food store. All contestants please note that labels from Vita Boston Chicken Soup jars may be sent in (each label equals 8 soup bags) but please remember that there must be 3 different kinds of soup bags in every letter. Deadline for the competition: December 1, 1959. (Advt.)

Noel-Baker Awarded Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO (UPI). — Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, a British Labour Party Member of Parliament who has campaigned vigorously for world Disarmament for more than 30 years, yesterday won the Nobel Prize for Peace.

The Norwegian Storting (parliament) awarded the prize, which carries a cash award of $42,602, to the 70-year-old statesman without listing a specific reason for his selection.

Mr. Noel-Baker, descended from a family with Quaker and pacifist traditions, had devoted the greater part of his life to working for international peace and cooperation.

He was instrumental in the founding of the League of Nations, was one of the earliest members of its secretariat, and was a moving spirit in the foundation of the United Nations.

Book as Climax

Mr. Noel-Baker climaxed his 30-year struggle for disarmament last year with a book outlining a comprehensive "programme for disarmament." The book, called, "The Arms Race," made sweeping proposals for gradual disarmament of all classes of weapons — nuclear, conventional, chemical, biological.

He carried on his campaign hand-in-hand with a political career in Britain which took him to the highest ranks of the Labour Party.

Once chairman of the party, he has been a member of the party's "Shadow Cabinet" since 1951. He has served in Parliament since 1929.

Mr. Noel-Baker was awarded the peace prize by the Norwegian Parliament.

Syrians Rustle Sheep As Israelis Vote

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — While votes were being counted at Kibbutz Gadot on Tuesday night, Syrian infiltrators stole 30 sheep.

The infiltrators, who forded the Jordan near Bnot Ya'akov bridge, penetrated some 300 yards and took 60 sheep. On their way back they were fired on by an Israel Border Police patrol. They managed to escape, but left 30 of the sheep, which the patrol returned to the *kibbutz*.

An investigation has been started by a U.N. observer and Israel representatives, including a police tracker.

French Group Due To Study Economic Issues

PARIS (AFP). — A group of 20 company heads will visit Israel from December 3 to 13 as part of the current programme of economic research in foreign countries conducted by the Economic Confederation of Small and Medium Industries.

They will conduct a study there of economic, technical, trade and social problems in Israel.

Defeat Causes G.Z. Rift

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The General Zionist party has emerged from the Knesset election rent with dissension, in search of a scapegoat for their resounding defeat in both national and local elections.

Criticism is mounting against Mr. Yosef Serlin, who is being termed "the architect of defeat." He was the party's election campaign chief. Dr. E. Rimalt has joined with Messrs. Z. Susayeff and Y. Klebanoff in an attempt to oust Mr. Serlin from the leadership. This internal ferment found its first expression in a special Executive meeting on Wednesday night. Mr. Yosef Saphir came in for criticism also for having brought Mr. Moshe Nissim onto the party Knesset list, which was seen as contributing greatly to the defeat. (Mr. Serlin is reported to have asked Mr. Nissim to resign from the Knesset list.)

Voices were raised in favour of joining a Mapai Coalition under almost any conditions, for members believe that participation in the Government will restore their dwindling prestige. Mr. Serlin was also criticized for announcing early in the campaign the party's willingness to join a Mapai-led coalition.

"There is no change in our stand on the need for electoral reform," Mr. Serlin told *The Jerusalem Post* last night. On the other hand, it was learned that opposition is growing to the official party stand on this issue, especially from the younger faction.

"Havereinu" — Mapai's inner circle of leaders — will open discussions of coalition possibilities on Sunday. On Sunday evening, a national rally of Mapai election workers will be held at the Ha-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

France and U.K. Ease Import Restrictions

PARIS (Reuter). — France yesterday lifted all import restrictions on a wide range of goods from the dollar area and from members of the 18-nation Organization of European Economic Cooperation.

This follows a similar move announced by Britain on Wednesday, although the British relaxation affected a much larger number of countries.

Yesterday the British Board of Trade in London announced that restrictions on the export of processed gold and gold alloy articles to the Middle East have been lifted. The countries affected by the new order are Israel, the UAR, Saudia and the Yemen. The new order does not affect the export of gold coins and bullion, for which special permits are still required.

More Support For 'Kassem' Party

The Iraqi National Democratic Party newspaper, "El Thawra," yesterday reported that three provincial governors backed the idea of the formation of a political party by Premier Kassem.

The paper said they believed that this was the "only quick solution to the situation." It added that a large number of military leaders and governments, as well as a wide section of the people, had also expressed full support of the plan.

The Iraqi Director-General of Information said over Baghdad Radio yesterday that Nasserist agents are spreading stories in the Lebanese press designed to harm relations between the Lebanon and Iraq. He was commenting of Lebanese press reports to the effect that Lebanese travellers were stranded in southern Iraq and prevented from returning home.

AFP quoted Baghdad Radio as saying Premier Kassem had told a press conference in hospital that Iraq is the centre of the movement for liberation of the Arab people. He said that his country had reached this rank by its fight for freedom, democracy, progress and Arab solidarity.

Nasser: All Quiet With Israel Now

NEW YORK (INA). — Abdul Nasser noted on Thursday that he did not feel there is any renewed tension with Israel just now. He made the statement in an interview with the Cairo correspondent of "The New York Times."

The dispute over the ship Inge Toft, whose Israel cargo was detained in the Suez Canal, was "artificial," he maintained, and was whipped up for Israel electioneering purposes.

In a tone denoting a mixture of exasperation and humour, he added that he would not be surprised, nonetheless, if someone walked in with a note informing him of "a new Israel aggression."

Nasser did not take up a suggestion that the U.N. name a commission to supervise implementation of all U.N. resolutions — those on Israel passage through the Suez Canal as wel as on the return of Palestine refugees. It is an old idea, he said, and he has no plan to pursue it by formal diplomatic action.

As for his Arab neighbours, he made the point that he had never wanted to "sell" them Egyptian leadership, or to impose Arab unity. He suggested that Arab unity would come of itself if the great powers — the U.S., Britain, France, and the Soviet Union — would leave the Arabs alone.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Israel was alone among the 82 members of the U.N. yesterday in not being invited to a reception given in New York for Mr. Sekou Toure, President of Guinea, by the representatives of the independent African states. Delegates from the Arab bloc were reported to have objected to inviting Israel.

French Seize West German Ship's Cargo

CHERBOURG (Reuter). — French naval authorities on Thursday seized an undisclosed number of cases from the 2,250-ton West German freighter Bilbao, which was intercepted in the English Channel on Wednesday, reportedly to check whether she was trying to smuggle arms to the Algerian rebels.

The cases were taken under guard and work began on reloading the cargo. Naval officers said that with seizure of the cases the incident was closed as far as the Bilbao was concerned. The ship was expected to depart some time during the night for Casablanca, its destination.

There was no official information about the reason for the search. The general cargo in the ship included foodstuffs and motor-car spare parts. It was the first time in five years of the Algerian war that a foreign vessel had been intercepted outside the Mediterranean.

Reports from Algiers said military planes and troops have intercepted a 120-camel caravan carrying arms and supplies to Algerian rebels in the region south of the Tunisian border. Sixty insurgents were killed or captured in the action.

Councillors Resign As Makarios Hit

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Six Greek Cypriot mayors who issued a memorandum criticizing Archbishop Makarios' handling of the island's future, last night deplored his statement of the previous day which said that two of the mayors were on EOKA's blacklist during the emergency period.

The mayors had originally asked for the postponement of elections and for a new body of Greek Cypriots to examine the London and Zurich agreements.

Their new statement deplored the Archbishop's "personal attack" and said their aim was "the restoration of democratic principles in the handling of serious problems and an honourable implementation of the Zurich and London agreements without concession to the Anglo-Turks."

Five of the six Greek Cypriot Councillors on the Nicosia Town Council resigned yesterday in support of the Archbishop. This leaves Nicosia without Councillors. The sixth and last, who is in London, is also reported to have declared his backing for the Archbishop.

Meanwhile, Governor Sir Hugh Foot announced that a quantity of arms had been surrendered by the Greek and Turkish communities during the 10-day period of grace that ended at midnight Wednesday. He mentioned no figures but said he hoped the handing in of illegal weapons would accelerate with the "return of confidence." He warned that "rigorous action" would be taken against any who continued to withhold illegal arms.

The Governor's announcement followed his meeting with Archbishop Makarios, at which it was believed they discussed the possibility of appointing a new Council in Nicosia.

UAR Envoy Due To Return to Peking

PEKING (AFP).—The U.A.R. Chargé d'Affaires, Riadh el Kilani, is due to return here on Tuesday from Cairo.

His projected return is seen as healing the rift between the two governments following an anti-Egyptian statement made here by the Syrian Communist leader, Khaled Bakdash, during the 10th anniversary celebrations at the beginning of last month.

Shah Watches Jordan Army Manoeuvres

AMMAN (AFP).— The Shah of Persia and King Hussein on Thursday watched army manoeuvres 50 kms. north of here. The Shah is now on the fourth day of his official visit to the country.

The two monarchs later left for Petra, and were scheduled to visit Akaba in the afternoon, before returning to Amman.

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Ike, Nehru to Confer On Peking Incursions

NEW DELHI (UPI). — Prime Minister Nehru said yesterday that he was distressed by Communist China's repeated incursions into Indian territory, but "no matter how serious" border incidents may be, they do not make a war.

He said he was "looking forward happily" to President Eisenhower's visit to India next month and that he expected to discuss with him India's tense relations with Communist China over the border incidents.

Mr. Nehru said he had been pressing Mr. Eisenhower to visit India since 1956 and was "very happy" that he had accepted.

Mr. Nehru had kind words for Pakistan, but reiterated that India's differing foreign policy leaves no room for joint defence measures with its neighbour.

Friendly Approach

He told a news conference the recent Indo-Pakistani border agreement was a "good, friendly and cooperative approach" in the two nations' relations. But he again rejected Pakistan's call for an Indo-Pakistani military alliance, although allowing that the plea for an alliance by the Pakistani President, Gen. Mohammed Ayoub, was a "friendly approach." Gen. Ayub made the suggestion following the Chinese intrusion into India.

The Prime Minister was pressed repeatedly at the news conference to make a stern statement against the Chinese, but he refused to do so.

His strongest reference to the Chinese, who recently killed nine Indians in a border clash at Ladakh, in the state of Kashmir and Jammu, was that "evil actions must necessarily bring about evil results."

Mr. Nehru at the same time castigated 2,000 Indian students who on Wednesday marched on the Chinese Embassy to demonstrate against the Communist actions at Ladakh. "I dislike vulgar and improper slogans used by schoolboys who go about in New Delhi and other places," Mr. Nehru said.

He said he got a reply from Peking yesterday to his two messages pressing the Chinese to return prisoners taken at Ladakh. The Chinese said transportation difficulties in the remote mountainous area had prevented an earlier return of the prisoners. Mr. Nehru said an Indian party was awaiting their return at Hot Springs, only six miles from Indian territory now occupied by the Chinese.

Setback for Neutralism

The Prime Minister admitted that his neutralist policy had suffered a setback so far as relations with China were concerned. But he said the same policy had shown Russia and the U.S. the urgency of ending the cold war.

As far as India's dispute with China was concerned, Mr. Nehru said, "it has nothing to do with international Communism or even, for that matter, with Chinese Communism."

"They have expansionist designs," he said.

He added that, while he did not object to the idea of a top-level meeting to settle the border dispute, "I want to stress that India will not submit to any kind of aggression. We would like to avoid any kind of conflict with China but if need be we will resist and not submit."

Belgium Denies Attache Was Spy in Warsaw

BRUSSELS (UPI). — The Belgian Foreign Ministry yesterday officially denied that one of its attachés in Warsaw passed to the West secret letters from the Polish State to the Church.

The Polish Government on Wednesday declared the Belgian Attaché, Baroness Marie Vreindl, *persona non grata* and accused her of sending copies of letters concerning Bishop Kazmarek of Kielce to the West.

The Belgian Foreign Ministry said, "The announcement to expel a member of the Belgian Embassy has been received with great surprise. It is noted by the Ministry that this expulsion is the second one decided upon by the Polish Government in less than a year."

About a year ago Belgium expelled two Polish diplomats who were caught red-handed by Belgian police, engaged in spying. Poland retaliated by expelling the Belgian Military Attaché.

Czech Official Asks For Asylum in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI). — An official of the Czechoslovakian Embassy here has asked the U.S. for political asylum for himself and his family, it was learned yesterday.

Authorities said he probably will get it, but no decision has been made yet.

The official involved is Lt.-Col. Frantisek Tisler, about 40, who has been in the U.S. for about two years. He asked for the asylum last summer.

Officials at the Czechoslovakian Embassy rejected all inquiries about the defection.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT WINS VOTE ON CONGO

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — The Belgian Government yesterday won a vote of confidence on its policy in the troubled Congo after a three-day debate in the Chamber of Representatives (Lower House).

The vote on the Catholic-Liberal majority motion was 116 in favour, 78 against and one abstention.

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Gershon Agron

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi on Thursday sent condolences to the President of Mexico on the catastrophe that struck his country last week, when a storm caused severe loss of life and damage on the country's west coast.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Thursday entertained the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Gold Meir, to lunch in their home.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Thursday related their experiences and impressions of their recent State visit to Burma to a group of 150 friends and representatives of public institutions who met in Beit Hanassi.

•

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Thursday received M. Edouard Sablier of "Le Monde," and Mr. Olabisi Ajala of Nigeria.

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The Chargé d'Affaires of Ghana, Mr. K.B. Asante, on Thursday visited Gadna Headquarters and a Gadna training base. He is interested in learning about Gadna's organization and activities.

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The members of the U.S. marketing experts' team now in Israel yesterday visited the head offices of Koor and were received by Mr. B.C. Meerovitch, Managing Director of the Company. The team is composed of Mr. Arthur Niesen, Mr. Edward B. McDonald, Mr. George Mentley, Mr. Richard Siegel, and Prof. Arthur Einstein. They were accompanied by Aluf I. Barnea, Director of the Israel Management Institute.

•

The exhibition of 18 American artists was opened at the Haifa Museum of Modern Art last night. The U.S. Consul, Mr. P. A. Mangano, and the Cultural Attaché, Mr. H.E. Howland, attended.

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Mr. Bar-Kochba Narod, Vice-Chairman of the Anglo-Jewish Master Printers Association of Great Britain, is on a visit to Israel in connection with setting up a printing press at Kfar Habad.

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An audience of 400 persons last night attended a play reading of Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night" held at Beit Hillel in Jerusalem. Given under the auspices of the U.S.I.S. by the Playreading Circle, the cast included Colin Gillon, Joyce Miller, Samy Behar, Solly Cohen and Ella Braude.

•

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Pick, president of Aled Originals Inc., New York, and president of Harville Corp., New York, arrived by air yesterday for the forthcoming 20th anniversary of Aled of Israel.

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A loan exhibition of "Contemporary British Printmakers" from St. George's Gallery, London, will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday by Mr Patrick Hancock, the British Ambassador.

Eron, Medical School Official, Dies at 46

The funeral was held in Jerusalem yesterday of Joel Eron, head of the Financial Department of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

Eron died on Wednesday at the age of 46 after being stricken suddenly with a thrombosis. He leaves a wife and three children, the eldest being 11.

He had served the Hebrew University in various administrative capacities since his graduation more than 20 years ago. He had been with the Medical School since its foundation in 1949.

At Hadassah-Ziv Hospital, he was eulogized by Prof. Moshe Rachmilewitz, Dean of the Medical School. His son recited *kaddish*. Several hundred professors and senior officials of the University, friends and relatives followed the cortege to Har Hamenuhot Cemetery.

CALLAS. — An Italian court has ordered soprano Maria Callas to be in Italy for a hearing on November 14 on the separation suit filed against her by her husband, Giovanni Battista Meneghini. Miss Callas is currently appearing in the U.S.

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Record Number of Students At Hebrew University This Year

A record number of students—7,000—will be enrolled when the Hebrew University begins its 1959-60 academic year on Monday. This figure includes some 1,500 students in the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics which was recently integrated in the University, and 450 to 500 research students working for their doctorates.

In the last academic year there were nearly 5,000 students on the campus in Jerusalem.

Of the total 7,000, some 2,500 are freshmen, of whom about 2,000 will study in Jerusalem, and about 350 in Tel Aviv.

The new students in Jerusalem are distributed among the various faculties roughly as follows: Humanities, 1,000; Social Sciences, 250; Science, 400; Medicine (including Dentistry and Pharmacy), 100; Agriculture, 90; Law, 90. 80 new students have enrolled in the Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, and 25 in the Graduate Library School. The School of Education will include 150 new students who are also enrolled in other faculties. Of the new students in Tel Aviv, about 100 are taking Law and some 450 Social Sciences, about 100 of the latter being in the Institute of Accountancy.

20 From Abroad

Among former students in Tel Aviv, about 500 are completing their courses according to the curriculum in force before the integration (some 200 in Law and 300 in Social Sciences), while the rest will continue their studies according to the curriculum followed in Jerusalem.

The student body this year will include some 20 from abroad: four from Japan, three from Burma (of whom two are women who will study soil science in the Faculty of Agriculture), two from India, four from Ethiopia, one from Ghana, one from Denmark, and the rest from the U.S., England, Holland and Belgium. In addition, 38 students from the U.S. and Canada are participating in the regular one-year course for students from abroad.

Two senior military officers are included among the new students this year: Aluf-Mishne Amos Banin, and Aluf-Mishne Aviv Barzilai. Both have received two years' leave-of-absence from the Army, and are taking subjects in the Faculty of Humanities.

B.A. First

As from the new academic year, students in the Faculties of Science, Agriculture and Law will be required to read for the Bachelor's degree before being permitted to proceed to the Master's degree. Hitherto, the B.A. degree was optional in the first two faculties, while in the Law Faculty the three-year course leading towards it is being introduced for the first time this year.

In the University-Hadassah Medical School, a three-year project in Social Medicine is being inaugurated under the direction of Prof. Sidney Kark, formerly of the University of Natal, South Africa, it was announced.

Prof. Felix Bloch, 1952 Nobel Prize winner in physics, will serve most of this year as Visiting Professor of Physics, for which purpose he has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship by the U.S. Government. He will lecture to fourth-year students on statistical mechanics, within the field of nuclear physics.

A new member of the academic staff is Dr. Sidney Kaufman, of England, whose subject is also in the field of nuclear physics.

Over 70 per cent of students have applied for loans or tuition fee exemptions. The fee this year is IL400.

Large Haifa House Given to J.N.F.

A large house on Hadar Hacarmel in Haifa has been given to the Jewish National Fund as an outright gift by an American couple. The house, at 87 Rehov Arlosoroff, was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Kobiliansky of New York City in "appreciation of the J.N.F.'s tasks and achievements." It was donated in memory of Mrs. Kobilianky's parents, the late Ulrich and Rachel Muhlman of Riga.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 410, from Istanbul — 1350.

DEPARTURES: El Al 409, to Istanbul — 0800. Olympic 615, to Nicosia and Athens—0810. B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London — 0955. T.W.A. 741, to Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt and New York — 1055. Alitalia 451, to Rome — 1150.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: B.E.A. 128, from London, Zurich and Athens — 1955. T.W.A. 740, from New York, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Amsterdam — 2255. Olympic 614, from Athens and Nicosia — 0040.

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Concert:** — Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Beethoven, Concerto No. 1 in C Op. 15. Prokoneff, Quartet No. 2 in F-Major, Op. 92. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Today: 8-5; tomorrow: 9-6.

• **Tours:** — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour, starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily, New University Campus.

• **Exhibitions:** — Artists House: Today and tomorrow: 10-1. Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists. Oils by Angela Seliktar.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 63737. Est. 1935. Jerusalem's oldest art gallery. Works by Israel's leading artists, in oil, gouache, woodcuts, drawings, miniatures. Come in and browse around 8-1, 3-7, Friday, 8-2. All purchases mailed upon request.

Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions, Tel Gath excavations. Chalcolithic ossuaries from Asor. Also permanent exhibition. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.

• **Bezalel National Museum:** — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Primitive Art. Exhibition of Contemporary British Printmakers on loan from St. George's Gallery London, prints and graphics. Special exhibition of sculpture by Sir Jacob Epstein. Exhibition by Samson Schames, New York, watercolours and mixed media. Lithographs by Eugene Spiro, New York, of famous musicians and conductors. Sunday to Thursday: 9-1, 2.30-5 p.m. Fridays: 9-1 p.m. Saturdays: 10-1 p.m.

• **Bezalel Art Library:** — Books in memory of the late Bernard Berenson.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:** — Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists House: 9.30 p.m.

BEIT ZVI
Ramat Gan
Opening of 1959/60 Season
Saturday, November 7, 1959 at 11 a.m.
Opening of Exhibition
CHILDREN'S SELF-PORTRAITS WITHOUT MIRROR
Wednesday, November 11, 1959, at 8.30 p.m.
Lecture by Mr. Yaacov Tsur
(former Israel Ambassador to France):
"A Journey Through Africa on the Eve of African Independence"
Friday, November 20, 1959, at 8.30 p.m.:
Symposium on Habimah's presentation of:
"Visit Of The Old Lady"
Taking part:
Dr. Haim Gamzu, Yosef Milo, and members of the cast: Elisheva Michaeli, Aharon Meskin, Shmuel Rodensky.

Vice-President Nixon is shown here visiting the Israel pavilion at the International Trade Fair in Chicago held earlier this year. From left to right: David S. Tesher, Israel Consul-General in Chicago, Vice-President and Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Daniel Price and Governor Price, of Texas, and Aluf-Mishne Matityahu Dagan, Israel Economic Consult in Chicago, Chicago.

Kol Yisrael's Biggest Job

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The radio coverage of the elections was Kol Yisrael's biggest project, Mr. Hanoch Givton, the radio's Deputy Director and "chief of staff" of the operation, has told *The Jerusalem Post*. As messages of congratulation were still coming into Jerusalem's Broadcasting House, Mr. Givton, with a "morning-after" look, reported that:

- A mobile transmitter was used for the first time. It will be used in future for radio newsreels and other outside features.
- On the basis of only 500 ballot boxes out of the total 2,400, Kol Yisrael at 7 a.m. Wednesday predicted the outcome within one per cent. It had forecast: Aleph — 40 p.c.; Het — 15 to 16 p.c.; Bet — 9 p.c.; Mem — 7 p.c.; Tzadi — 6 p.c.; Tav Vav — 6 p.c. ((bulls eye)); Gimmel Dalet — 5 p.c.; Peh — 4 p.c.; Kof — 2 p.c. The forecast was calculated on I.B.M. machines by the Office Mechanization Centre of the Prime Minister's Office, which analysed the ballot and compared it with the Third Knesset elections.
- Every reporter transmitting results had a secret password so as to foil any hoax reports.
- Three employees at the radio's nerve centre in Tel Aviv collapsed from the strain — two of them telephone girls.
- The number of reporters was doubled to 42 by engaging the services of newspapermen. Altogether, a staff of 220 saw the elections through.
- This time the first summing-up was broadcast at midday, as compared to 4 p.m. in the previous elections. This time Kol Yisrael had its own electronic calculating machines and a better communications network.
- Kol Yisrael's Tel Aviv telephone numbers were changed so as to block incoming calls from outsiders.
- By 10 p.m. on Tuesday Kol Yisrael had some 30 election results, but refrained from announcing them in order not to influence the polling.
- One erroneous result was broadcast — the Metulla vote — and corrected 15 minutes later.

Assisting Mr. Givton as "chief of operations" was the radio's Operations Department Director, Mr. Nakdimon Rogel. Organization of the operation began last July.

Mr. Givton said that the next Government would very likely decide on Kol Yisrael's request to introduce commercial broadcasting. According to a recent Government ruling, the proposal was to be studied by a Treasury committee.

Testimony in 'Israel' Collision Continues

NEW YORK (INA). — Third mate Avraham Greenberg of the Zim liner Israel testified on Wednesday as the Coast Guards continued the probe into last Thursday evening's collision in New York harbour between an American freighter and the Israel.

Mr. Greenberg's testimony was confined to technical details regarding the sailing.

Earlier, the Israel's captain, Jacob F. Por, testified, referring repeatedly to official records such as the ship's log, the bell book and automatic course recorder. His testimony was the same as that previously heard from the pilot of ship, Capt. Samuel B. Jones. Capt. Por said he had had no indication from the other ship as to its intentions. He added that he first feared a collision was coming when the situation of the other ship was three or four points off his bow.

Where to go

TEL AVIV

• **Tourist Service:** — Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.—2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open 8 a.m. — 6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:** — Hatzor Exhibition Archaeological Finds; UNESCO Exhibition of Watercolours. Beit Dizengoff. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

Oils, gouaches by Michael Argov, Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10.

Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

• **Z.O.A. House:** — Oneg Shabbat for Tourists, 9.30 p.m.

Tourist Service: 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Centre:** — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 67955.

HOLON

• **Yiddish Musical:** — Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer: "Dos Lied fun Amol," 8.45.

KIRYAT HAIM

• **South American Folk Music:** — Los Paraguayos, Beit Ha'am, 7.15, 9.15.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Stamp Show:** — Mr. Yehuda Levanon's collection on the History of the Knesset in Stamps will be exhibited at the Jerusalem Philatelic Museum at the Holyland Hotel, from 10 a.m to 1 p.m. Collections on the Sinai Campaign and the Liberation of Jerusalem are also on exhibition.

• **Lecture:** — "Soviet Jewry," travel impressions by Michael Sassar, Beit Hillel, 9 p.m.

• **Saturday Music Hour:** — Organ and this record: Rimsky-Korsakov: Scheherasade, Op. 35. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m.

• **Chamber Concert:** — The New Israel String Quartet and Frank Peller (Pianoforte) play works by Haydn, Dvorak and Jean Martinon. Wise Auditorium, 8.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** — Paintings by Jacob Tessler. Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi. 10-1.

Paintings and Sculpture, auspices Israel Painters & Sculptors Association. Artists House, 30 Weizmann, 10-1.

• **Theatre:** — Ohel: "Hotel Paradiso," (Premiere), 8.30.

Habimah: "Visit of the Old Lady," 6.15, 9.30.

Cameri: "Twelfth Night," 6.30, 9.30.

• **Yiddish Musical:** — "Dos Lied fun Amol." Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer. Ohel Shem, 6.45, 9.30.

• **Dine and Dance:** — Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

Cafe Noga, Mandelbaum Orchestra, Aliza Gabay, Vocalist, 5-7, 8-12.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff—in passage. Argentine Vocalist Raul Loporto. Dancing. Tel. 51349.

• **Z.O.A. House:** — Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — Furniture and Rugs Exhibition. Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, 10-1, 4-7.

"18 American Artists." Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall, 10-1; 4-7. Conducted tour 11.30 a.m.

Paintings by Yochanan Ben Yaacov, (Hasorea), and Yaacov Motola (Haifa). Union of Israel Painters and Sculptors, 24 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

• **South American Folk Music:** — Los Paraguayos, Rama, 7.15, 9.15.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. Nov. 7: "The Trees Die Standing" — 6.15, 9.30. Sun. Nov. 8: "The Trees Die Standing." Mon. Nov. 9: "The Trees Die Standing." Tues. Nov. 10: "Visit of the Old Lady." Wed. Nov. 11: "The Trees Die Standing," Edison, 9 p.m. Thurs. Nov. 12: "The Trees Die Standing," Armon, 9 p.m.

All performances are held at Habimah, Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30, unless otherwise indicated.

THE ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. Nov. 7: "Madame Butterfly." Mon. Nov. 16: "Alexandra." Tues. Nov. 10: "Madame Butterfly."

Performances commence at 8.30.

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Seminary for U.S. Students in Capital

NEW YORK (INA). — The first payment of $50,000 on the building contract for the construction of the Jewish Theological Seminary Student Centre in Jerusalem was made on Wednesday, according to Mr. Charles Rosengarten, President of the American Corporation who last week signed the contract with Rassco for construction of the residence building. It is to be located near the Neveh Sha'anan quarter of Jerusalem, adjacent to the American-Canadian housing project and the new Bezalel Museum.

Work will begin immediately and it is anticipated that the unit will be ready for occupancy for the 1961 academic year. The building which has been made possible by gifts and pledges of more than $350,000 will house twenty single students and twelve married couples.

The new unit will be for students in the graduate rabbinical school of the Seminary who will spend a year in Israel studying at various Israel institutions of higher learning. The Seminary trains rabbis and teachers of the Conservative Movement. During their stay in Israel the students will be under the supervision of two members of the faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, who will be in residence at the new dormitory.

Future plans for development of the site call for the construction of a synagogue and library buildings in addition to the residence unit. When construction is completed, the American student centre will serve all members of the Conservative movement who plan to visit Israel for long or short periods of study. This will include summer visits by high-school and college youth, pilgrimages by groups of lay leaders and stays by rabbis and other religious leaders. The residence unit will eventually be open to all foreign students wishing to avail themselves of its facilities.

HANGED. — Guenther Fritz Podola, 30-year-old German-born photographer, was hanged at Wandsworth Prison in London on Thursday for murdering a policeman last July. Strict security measures were enforced after all-night demonstrations in jail.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem: 4.10; Tel Aviv: 4.28; Haifa: 4.19

tonight and ends Jerusalem: 5.22; Tel Aviv: 5.20; Haifa: 5.21

Portion: Noah, B'reshit 6, 9—11, 32

Haftara: Yeshayahu 54, 1—55, 5

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 4.25 p.m. Arvit, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.15 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Friday evening 4.40 p.m. Shabbat morning—7.00 a.m. Minha 4.00 p.m.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugin Lehithadahut Hehayim Hadati'im (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.25 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.25 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m. Arvit, 5.10 p.m.

Shile Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Batish, 10 Strauss, 2911.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Zeindur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Merkaz Hazafon, 200 Ben Yehuda,, 22923. Frankel, 28 King George acc. Gan Meir, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shimshon. **JAFFA:** Larich, 72 Jerusalem Blvd., 82993. **RAMAT GAN:** Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel, Gefen Qtr., 73554. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbein, 6 Hafez Hayim. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. **NATANYA:** Hamagen. **HAIFA:** Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 3211.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Abramowitz, 21 King George, 4972.

TEL AVIV: (day) Colberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Yanny, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 62474. Greenberg, 46 King George c. Benzion Blvd., 26208. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Noga cinema, 81896. (evening) Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63253. Kitiwiez, 22 Hayarkon, 63566. Bilsky, Dizengoff Square, 26348. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Noga cinema, 81896. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Yisrael, 49 Shikun Herut, 72369. **PETAH TIKVA:** Haayrkon, 24 Stampfer. **HOLON:** Briut, Rehov Sokolow. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. **NATANYA:** Hamagen. **HAIFA:** Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Haim, 25 Emek Refaim, 2730. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 15 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51347. Dr. Warren, 15 Sutin, 27027.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im, 2424.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eiges, 12 Straus, 3062. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: same as today.

HAIFA: same as today.

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POPE JOHN XXIII

Israeli Catholics Fete Pop's Anniversary

By CHRIS ELIOU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Over 20,000 Roman Catholics throughout Israel this week are commemorating the first anniversary of the coronation of Pope John XXIII. Pope John was crowned as the 262nd Pontiff on November 4 last year.

The Latin Patriarch in Jerusalem, Mgr. Alberto Gori, in a special message to superiors of all parishes in Israel, requested special religious services to commemorate the coronation.

In Jerusalem, prayers were offered during a mass at the Dormition Abbey, on Mt. Zion yesterday. Abbot Rudloff presided. Services will be held this Sunday at the Terra Sancta Monasteries in Jerusalem and Jaffa.

A pontifical Mass is to be celebrated by Archbishop George Hakim at the Latin church in Haifa on Sunday for the members of the Greek Community.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

NOVEMBER 5, 1959

Pop. Loan 1949/69	92
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	77
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	90
2½% Comp. Loan	62
3½% Tavel Dollar	—
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	107½
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	106½
4½% Def. Bonds f)	107½
6½% Def. Bonds g)	98½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	107½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	98½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	208
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	111½
ditto g)	110½
Keren Hayesod, U.Isr.Appeal	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	109½
6% Deb. 59/68 f).	107½
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	105½
ditto g)	97½
Isr. Inds. Dev. Bank	
60/69 a f) registered	106½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/65	102½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/64	
Class "A" f)	106½
Class "B" g)	106½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	100½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	330
Bearer Savings Cert. II'60	98½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh.'B' reg.	192
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	146½
"Kardaneh" ord. "B"	145½
8% con. debt. 59/68	134½
Teva Ltd.	
ord. shares IL10.-reg.	147
Pal. Cold St. (IL10.-) (reg.)	190
American-Isr. Paper Mills	
ord. "B" d)	248
Bixur 4% debs. 56/65 reg.	94
Nir 5%pref. sh.	99½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	149
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	107½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	157½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh. reg.	131½
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1380
Pal.Brewery8%con.debs.rel.	80½
AssisBejarano ord.'B'sh.reg.	91
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 55/64	120
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	99
Dead Sea Works	353
Delek ord. sh "C"	195
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. "A" sh. reg.	77½
Ellern's Investment Corp. Ltd.	
ord. shares (reg.)	216
G.U.S.—Rassco Ltd.	
6½%debs. 61/68(bearer) f)	106½
Housing Loan, "A" 59/68	
4½% (bearer) f)	106½
Housing Loan, "C" 60/69	
6% reg. g)	97½
Cifico Ltd.	
6% debs. 61/64 (bearer) e)	100½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; —) in % of IL1,800.

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J.A. Discusses U.J.A. Drive in America

The Jewish Agency Executive, meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, on Thursday discussed the United Jewish Appeal drive in the U.S. in preparation for the annual U.J.A. mission due to arrive in Israel next Monday.

The legal adviser of the Agency in New York, Mr. M. Boukstein, is here for consultations with regard to amending the W.Z.O.'s constitution. The proposed amendment would make it possible to broaden the Zionist movement through the limited affiliation of outside groups.

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The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to cloudy with intermittent showers in the morning becoming partly cloudy with scattered showers in the afternoon.

Outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy.

	A	B	C	
Mt. Cana'an	80	11	18	18
Tiberias	77	20	21	21
Haifa Port	74	19	22	22
Natanya	70	17	25	24
Tel Aviv Kirya	62	17	24	24
Tel Aviv Port	76	19	23	23
Lydda Airport	64	15	25	25
Jerusalem	59	13	18	18
Beersheba	38	14	22	22
Eilat	32	16	29	28

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

RAINFALL

Haifa Airfield	7.5	63.8
Ramat Hakovesh	1.6	32.7
Tel Aviv Port	1.6	13.7
Lydda Airport	1.5	7.7
Ramat David	1.2	21.5
Jerusalem	0.8	1.2
Kfar Hanassi	1.1	6.9

A.—Rainfall in week ending November 1.
B.—Total rainfall since Aug. 1.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Meir Benenson, Chief Actuary, Histadrut Pensions Department, from the International Social Security Conference in Rome.

Mr. E. Weissbrot, Principal of the British Institute, from London, where he participated in a conference at B.I.E.T. headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Schine, of Bridgeport, Conn., to participate in the U.J.A. Study Mission.

B-G and Officers Mark Sinai Anniversary

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — A special meeting of senior Regular Army and Reserve officers was held here on Thursday to mark the third anniversary of the Sinai Campaign. The meeting was addressed by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion; the Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, and the O.C. Southern Command, Aluf Avraham Yoffe.

Before the opening of the meeting, Mr. Ben-Gurion planted a tree in memory of Aluf Assaf Simhoni, who was killed shortly after the campaign, and in memory of all the Sinai dead.

Mr. Ben-Gurion told the assembled officers that he regretted not being able to hold the meeting on the exact anniversary date as he had not wanted to invite accusations of utilizing the anniversary for pre-election propaganda.

The meeting was also attended by Aluf Moshe Dayan and by the former Director-General of the Defence Ministry, Mr. Shimon Peres.

'PAYIS' WINNERS

TEL AVIV. — In the Payis draw here on Thursday, No. 174400 won IL30,000. No. 66433 won the IL10,000 prize. Tickets ending in 2, 5 and 1 won IL2 each, while owners of tickets ending in 83 won IL5 each. Numbers 5383, 148604, 205151, 51108 and 2125 won IL1,000 each.

Horowitz Tells F.A.O.

Israel Farm Output Grew More Rapidly Than National Product

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Farm output in Israel over the past decade has grown at a considerably higher rate than the country's other means of production, Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, told a conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization meeting in Rome yesterday. The text of his address was released in Jerusalem.

Mr. Horowitz heads the Israel delegation to the sessions of the U.N. agency.

He said that in spite of having doubled its population, Israel today raises 70 per cent of its food, as compared with only 50 per cent in 1949.

The compound growth in agricultural production in physical volume has averaged 15 per cent a year in this period — altogether an increase of 315 per cent — while the compound growth of the gross national product has averaged only 10 per cent, Mr. Horowitz declared.

Some farm yields per unit of production (e.g., milk yield per cow, eggs per hen, vegetables per acre) are among the highest in the world, he added.

In Israel, Mr. Horowitz said, the gap between agricultural and other incomes is narrower than in most countries. Farmers' earnings amount to about 73 per cent of the average for all gainfully employed persons.

Mr. Horowitz then announced Israel's readiness to put its experience in agricultural organization at the service of other F.A.O. members. Though a small country, he said, "Israel can serve as a laboratory showing the effectiveness of proper application of large-scale external assistance and self-help; the results are applicable on a wider scale."

'TIME' HELD UP BY MINISTRY ORDER

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — This week's issue of "Time" magazine has been held up at Lydda Airport by the customs authorities. It is not yet known when it will be released for distribution. Ordinarily it is on sale at news-stands on Friday.

The importers complain that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued the order holding up distribution without any warning.

In Jerusalem, the spokesman of the Ministry said that the importers' negligence is to blame for the delay in distribution.

Importers Warned

He said that after the reduction in the funds allocated by the Treasury for the import of foreign periodicals under the U.S. Inter-Media Guarantee Programme, the importers of "Time" were told that they would have to have an import licence. Otherwise the air freight on the shipment would have to be paid in dollars at the source, and not in pounds here, as had been the practice.

The spokesman said that the importers knew of the requirement some time ago but neglected to apply for the licence through the proper channels.

MORDECAI NAMIR

T.A.-Natanya Deal On Mayors Seen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — This city's most likely candidate for the Mayoralty, Mapai candidate Mordecai Namir, had nothing to add on Thursday to his earlier statements of Wednesday, concerning his general satisfaction at the election results. "Nothing has changed since then," Mr. Namir told *The Jerusalem Post*, implying that further comment at the present moment would be premature.

City Council experts predicted here on Thursday that Mapai would probably attempt to install Mr. Namir as the next Mayor, possibly following a deal promising Mapai support for a Progressive Mayor in Natanya in return for Progressive support in Tel Aviv. Even so, it was pointed out that at least one to two more factions would be required to provide Mapai with the necessary majority of 16 seats.

Stern 'Is Willing'

Mr. Mordecai Stern, who heads the Progressive Party municipal list, indicated that he would willingly take over the reins of this city "if we are offered a working basis." Whatever develops, he promised that his party would cooperate with any constructive faction.

Mayor Haim Levanon was reported to be resting "somewhere in the country" — but it expected to return home by Sunday.

Sharett Won't Join Cabinet

POST Political Reporter

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., left early Wednesday morning for a 10-day visit to India to attend the 25th Jubilee conference of the Praja Socialist Party at Bombay.

Prior to his departure Mr. Sharett told *The Jerusalem Post* that he was determined not to join the new Cabinet in any capacity even if such a proposal were to be made to him by Mapai. Nor would he accept nomination for an active position within the party, Mr. Sharett added, or the Knesset Speaker post.

It is understood that an attempt was made recently to reconcile differences between Mr. Sharett and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, but these do not appear to have brought their positions closer together.

Mr. Sharett agreed that his departure right after the elections, and before the new coalition is formed, expressed his complete disinterest in the structure of the next Cabinet. Ever since his resignation in 1956 as Foreign Minister Mr. Sharett has not participated in the meetings of "Haverenu," Mapai's top policy-making body.

Touviahu Refuses To Step Down

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Following the strengthening of Mapam in the elections to the Beersheba Municipal Council, the incumbent Mapai Mayor, Mr. David Touviahu, has been approached by persons within his party, who have asked him to step down in favour of Mr. Avraham Balaban. This was learned on Thursday from well-informed local Mapai circles.

Mr. Touviahu was approached by persons favouring the establishment of a Mapai-Mapam coalition in the Municipality. Such a coalition is considered unlikely if Mr. Touviahu is the Mapai candidate, in view of the strained relations between him and Mapam leader Ze'ev Zarizi. It is understood, however, that the suggestion was turned down by Mr. Touviahu and by the majority in the local Mapai branch.

On Thursday local representatives of Herut and Mapam appealed to the District Commissioner, Mr. Y. Vardimon, for a re-allocation of seats in the Municipal Council.

They claimed that they should receive one seat more each, to be taken from Ahdut Ha'avoda and the General Zionists, each of which received less than 0.75 per cent of the vote. They said that this small vote did not entitle these parties to be represented in the Council on the basis of surplus votes from other lists with which they had surplus vote agreements.

Mr. Vardimon promised that he would bring up the demand at the forthcoming meeting of the local elections committee. Representatives of the two parties said that they would appeal to he High Court of Justice for an *order nisi* if the election committee did not support their claims.

FORGER GETS TWO YEARS

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv District Court on Thursday sentenced 25-year-old Binyamin Shneerson, of Jerusalem, to two years in prison in addition to a three-year suspended sentence for forging cheques and passing them.

Shneerson, who was once employed by the Jerusalem Municipality, said that he recently worked as porter in a Tel Aviv wholesale market and since he had no home, had taken to sleeping there. One evening he noticed that the window of the Tenne offices had been left open. He entered and stole a number of cheques signed by one of the Company's directors. He filled them out, passed them and received IL600 in cash which he packeted for his own use.

The accused pleaded that he was not a criminal since he did not attempt to cover up his tracks or his whereabouts, and voluntarily gave the recipient of the cheque his name as well as identity card number, and then gave himself up to the police.

MIG-19'S.—The "China News" of Taipeh said a "limited number" of Mig-19's, one of Soviet Russia's fastest operational jet fighters, are based in North China. It said Communist Chinese pilots are being trained with the Mig-19's, a faster jet fighter than any in Nationalist Chinese hands.

Four-Man List Wins Five Seats

ACRE. — The election committee of Yirka village (Western Galilee) is in a quandary.

The "Brotherhood and Independence" list won five seats on the Local Council, although the list had only put up four candidates.

In general, participation in the Local Council election was very low, with only 283 of the 1,200 eligible voters voting. Most of the abstainers explained that they had refrained from voting to express their objection to the establishment of a local council which they felt would only be a burden to the poor villagers. *(Itim)*

One White Envelope May Void Kafr Yasif Poll

ACRE. — The discovery of a white envelope in the ballot box for the Kafr Yasif local council — among the official blue-white envelopes — may result in the invalidation of the election.

All the ballots have been placed under lock and key with the District Officer in Nazareth, pending an examination and decision by the Central Election Committee.

It is thought possible that the voter who put the white envelope in the ballot box may have taken the official one outside. He may have handed it to another voter, with the letter of the list he favoured already inside, to make sure that the other voter supported "the ticket."

This may have led to a chain action of official envelopes being taken outside for the insertion of election slips.

MAPAM WINS SEAT ON NAZARETH COUNCIL

By ANAN SAFADI

NAZARETH. — Four of the newly-elected City Councillors — two Christians and two Moslems — on Thursday started manoeuvring for the Mayoralty of this town.

The two Moslems, Mr. Seifel-Din Zu'abi, former M.K., and Mr. Suhail Kanj, owner of the local cinema who was re-elected to the Council, are making the greatest efforts.

Mr. Kanj, tall and dignified, whose Moslem list received the largest number of votes after the Communists, appears to have the best chance. His list received about half of its 1,443 votes in Christian quarters of the town. Over 200 ballots bearing the letter of his list were also cast for the Knesset elections, in which it did not compete. Voters apparently confused the two separate elections.

For the first time, the Moslem bloc will dominate the Council. The 15-man Council will consist of: six members representing three Moslem lists, three Communists, three Catholics, one Greek Orthodox, one Maronite and one Mapam member — the latter for the first time.

The defeat of the Communists is still the main topic of local talk. The defeat came from the Moslem quarter, which in the past was a party stronghold. This time over three quarters of the Communist vote came from the Greek Orthodox quarter.

Informed observers believe that the decline of the Communists and the trend towards Mapai and its affiliated Arab lists were due to the dynamic progress achieved by Arab residents, who now identify themselves with the general trend in the state.

Missing Register Delays Recount

ASHKELON. — The results of polling in Sderot are still unknown since all the election material was transferred on Wednesday by the Ashkelon Police Inspector Mr. Apotoveski to the District Representative, Mr. Y. Vardimon, in Beersheba.

It transpires that after a difference of opinion on the count, it was decided to count the votes again. But meanwhile the register was missing and there were found to be more ballots than envelopes. According to the first count, Mapai received five mandates, the National Religious four, and Ahdut Ha'avoda one. *(Itim)*

KIRYAT GAT COALITION

The report in Thursday's *Jerusalem Post* concerning coalition prospects in Kiryat Gat should have mentioned the probability of a Mapai-National Religious Party coalition and not one with Ahdut Ha'avoda.

Foot-Mouth Virus Now Rampant

TEL AVIV. — The present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in local cattle herds is the most severe the State has ever experienced, declared Dr. Y. Dafni, of the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Services, in a broadcast over Kol Yisrael on Thursday evening. The cause of former outbreaks was a European type of virus against which vaccines were held ready. The present assailant, however, is an Asian type of virus, first discovered here about a year ago, and against which there is no vaccine available.

This time the virus is spreading rapidly. The outbreak, first discovered at Kibbutz Yir'on, on the Lebanese border, on Yom Kippur day, spread to the Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan abattoirs and to nearby farms. It even penetrated into the Agricultural Experimental Station at Beit Dagon and also spread to the experimental herd in the Veterinary Institute.

In addition there have also been cases of foot-and-mouth in the north, caused by the European-type virus, which apparently gained entry to Israel from across the eastern borders. The pedigree herd was inoculated against this type of disease a number of months ago and more vaccine is being held in readiness in case of need.

The lack of any effective anti-Asian-type vaccine demands that stringent measures such as the immediate cessation of grazing, and a strict ban on the entry of strangers into the farm, be adopted to halt the spread of the disease.

Farmers are warned not to visit slaughter houses or neighbouring barns because they are apt to carry the virus. Stray dogs and jackals should be destroyed. The most effective and cheapest disinfectant is a two per cent caustic soda solution which must be kept clean and changed daily. Persons entering farms should dip their shoes into it and vehicle wheels should be sprayed with it. No strange vehicle should be admitted to the farm. Every new case of foot-and-mouth discovered should be reported to the Government Veterinarian with the utmost speed. *(Itim)*

Aged Parents Come To Visit Son's Grave

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The bereaved parents of a South African Air Force pilot arrived on Thursday to visit his grave here. Captain Marchant, who was killed during World War II, is buried in the Ramle Military Cemetery. His 75-year-old parents were invited by the Chairman of the British Legion, Mr. Arnold, to participate in the "Remembrance Sunday" ceremony the day after tomorrow 11 a.m. at the cemetery. It is expected that Mrs. Chaim Weizmann will be present, as well as diplomats and military attaches of the British Commonwealth. El Al helped pay for the couple's flight.

A memorial service for the fallen of the two World Wars will also be held at 10.45 a.m. at the War Graves Cemetery in Jaffa Road, Haifa, the British Consul-General in Haifa, Mr. W. Manning, told the press yesterday.

Members of the Consular Corps, the District Commissioner, representatives of the Municipality and the British Legion will attend. Prayers will be said by an English chaplain and a rabbi of the Israel Navy. Wreathes will be laid at the cenotaph. Space is reserved there for the general public. Poppies will be sold at the entrance to the cemetery. The funds will be used for charitable purposes in Israel amongst members of the Legion.

Zionist Prisoner Here from Rumania

HAIFA. — Dr. Kornel Janeu, 61, who was imprisoned in Rumania for five years for Zionist activity, arrived in the s.s. Theodor Herzl with his wife on Thursday. His children remain in Rumania.

Dr. Janeu was director of Keren Hayesod in Rumania until 1948.

FINED IL1,020

TEL AVIV. — Ignoring a stop signal and driving without a licence cost Eliyahu Galili, 26, of Ramat Gan, IL1,020 on Thursday.

He was fined by Magistrate Steinberg IL500 or five months in jail for each of the two offences, plus IL20 for not carrying insurance.

Foreign Press On Israel's Elections

LONDON (INA). — The two leading papers, "The Times" and the "Guardian" commented extensively on Tuesday's general and municipal elections in Israel while trying to analyse the results and the prospects of Mapai.

In a lengthy editorial, "The Times" says that "more prosperity at home and more tranquillity on the frontiers have persuaded the Israelis that this is not the time for a change." The editorial and the "Guardian" (formerly "Manchester Guardian") also believe that the introduction of "new and popular faces into Mapai's ranks" have contributed to Mr. Ben-Gurion's victory.

Although, says "The Times," the small communal lists made a poor show it is doubtful whether this would be an effective way of ending factionalism. "The deep bitterness felt by new immigrants from North Africa against the authorities, which brought rioting in the summer, may not have shown as much in the elections as had been expected, but is still there. Similarly, the Arab minority is still completely unassimilated though it seems to have turned slightly from Communism," the editorial states.

The "Guardian" comes to the conclusion that, "It is the weakening of the General Zionists, which borders almost on collapse, which prevents Ben-Gurion from achieving his favourite objective of replacing proportional representation by some constituency election system."

No Strong Opposition

"The Times" also finds that there is now no chance of an organized and strong opposition. This lack of any possible alternative to a Mapai-dominated Government is also one of the reasons for the party's success.

"The Times" finds that "the results are a personal achievement for Mr. Ben-Gurion and perhaps for the prominent younger men he has brought to the forefront of his party, Abba Eban, Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres."

The "New York Herald Tribune" said: "Parties in power for many years tend gradually to lose their grip on the electorate. But Mapai has not allowed itself to become stale... this year it presented... new faces in political ranks, young men belonging to the next political generation."

INJUNCTION TOO LATE TO STOP MOSSINSOHN

TEL AVIV. — The injunction issued on Wednesday against the author Yigal Mossinsohn, prohibiting him from leaving the country, proved a day too late as the author had left for the U.S. on Tuesday morning.

The injunction was issued at the request of Mr. Bezalel Shetz, who claimed that Mossinsohn owes him IL5,000. The Registrar of the Tel Aviv District Court who issued the injunction decided to keep it in force.

The respondent's son Avital, who appeared in court on Thursday in the absence of his father, said that he had gone to the U.S. to raise money to pay his debts. But the son could not say whether his father had left by sea or by air. *(Itim)*

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Nazi Released By Greece Seized in Munich

MUNICH (Reuter). — Dr. Maximilian Merten, 48, the Berlin lawyer and wartime adviser to the German military commander in Salonika, Greece, was arrested by police when he arrived here on Thursday night by air from Athens.

He was released from an Athens jail earlier in the day after being imprisoned in Greece for two-and-a-half years, following the passing of a bill by Parliament last week suspending further prosecution or sentences of Germans convicted of war crimes in Greece.

An Athens court last month rejected a request by the Jewish community of Salonika for the continued detention of Merten. It is claiming payment of 5,000 gold sovereigns appropriated fraudulently by Merten from Salonika Jews during the occupation.

Justice officials in Berlin said a warrant for Merten's arrest was issued two-and-a-half years ago when proceedings started against him in Greece for war crimes. Merten would be interrogated in Berlin.

Fight for Water Before Dying in Desert

CAIRO (UPI). — Four American and French students fought a "gruelling battle among themselves" for a dwindling water supply shortly before they died in the scorching Nubian desert, it was reported yesterday.

The newspaper "Al Ahram" said there were "traces of a fight" in the desert wasteland where the bodies of three of the tourists and a Nubian guide were found.

A medical examiner reported that the guide was murdered while the two Frenchmen and one of the Americans, John Armstrong, died of thirst. The second American, Donald Shannon, never has been found, but is presumed dead.

Trackers reported they found Shannon's foot prints and they "indicated he was wounded and walked unsteadily, leaning on a stick." He was believed to have headed for the Sudanese border.

The four tourists and the guide set out last July to cross the baking desert in two French cars *en route* to Sudan, planning to head eventually for Ethiopia as part of a trek through Africa.

They were missing for three months before a frontier corps search party found the bodies in a hilly area about 240 miles south-east of Aswan.

Their native guide was described as "inexperienced."

Los Angeles Says Eilat Sister City

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — The Los Angeles City Council has adopted Eilat as a sister city. The proclamation to this effect dwelt upon the similarity between the two desert-port cities which serve their respective nations as gateways to the Far East.

Holyland Hotel

Jerusalem

will be closed to the public until March 1, 1960. New rooms will be added and constructions carried out on the grounds. Tourists and nature lovers, however, should not be deprived of this lovely excursion. Come and stroll all over Holyland mountain. Phone 4498 and we'll gladly shew you around.

The Management

ISRAEL MARKS U.N. WEEK

The United Nations' function in keeping world peace and in guarding the sovereignty of separate states was the subject of a speech delivered by Mr. Abba Eban at a Jerusalem Rotary Club dinner on Wednesday night.

The dinner was given to mark International U.N. Week and was attended by Gen. Von Horn, and M. Vigier, heads of the U.N.T.S.O.; Mr. Eric Ward, of the U.N.T.A.B.; representatives of the the Foreign Ministry; members of the Diplomatic Corps; and Mr. Daniel Auster, Chairman of the Israel Association for the U.N.

Mr. Eban, who was introduced by Acting President J. Brin, gave his own evaluation of the election results as the people's "verdict and judgment in favour of peace. Peace is the dominant outlook on the Israel scene," he said, "because peace is the primary condition needed for the development of the country."

Tracing the growth of the U.N. from its founding in San Francisco 14 years ago, the speaker recalled that the Charter had envisaged an international police force to keep the peace, but the organization had developed not into a collective policeman but into a collective diplomat instead.

Moreover, as the town-meeting-of-the-world it had influenced world public opinion, and Mr. Eban felt that the ultimate necessity to justify a nation's policy in the eyes of the world must play a part in shaping that policy itself.

Mr. Eban was thanked by Mr. Gideon Hausner who congratulated him on his election to the Knesset and expressed the hope that he would soon be chosen for even more exalted office. The toast to the ladies was offered by the Club's newest member, Mr. E. Gelber.

Other U.N. Week events are an exhibition of U.N. projects in Israel, at the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem, special programmes by Kol Yisrael, and lectures in public forums culminating in an "Oneg Shabbat" next Friday night in Tel Aviv.

Members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the President of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Acting Mayor, and U.N. representatives in Israel attended a reception on Thursday at the Jerusalem home of Mr. and Mrs. Auster.

Elections

(Continued from Page One)

bimah Theatre, and will be addressed by the Prime Minister.

The Tel Aviv Branch is holding a mass victory rally at the Tel Aviv Cinema this eveing (Friday).

A joint meeting of the Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam secretariats was held here on Thursday morning. They decided to hold to the principle of a Labour Coalition, and they agreed to coordinate their action. Earlier, each party secretariat met separately. The Mapam leaders decided in favour of rejoining the coalition, and some were in favour of entering the Cabinet regardless of the position of Ahdut Ha'avoda.

The Knesset faction and secretariat of the Progressive Party will hold a post-election meeting here today.

It is believed that the question of the election of the Chief Rabbi will figure on the agenda of negotiations between Mapai and the National Religious Party which could alter the whole basis of previous discussions. The National Religious Party Executive will convene at the beginning of next week. The heads of Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael will also meet early next week.

The question of Dr. Moshe Sneh's entry into the Knesset on the Communist ticket would depend on the forthcoming meeting of the party's political bureau, the party Secretary, Mr. S. Mikunis, M.K., confirmed. The Communist faction numbers only three members, and Dr. Sneh appears fourth on the list. It is understood that Mr. Wilner, who is third, may be asked to resign to make way for Dr. Sneh.

Herut's executive will meet on Sunday, it was learned.

ARMOURED CORPS DISPLAYS PROWESS

By PAUL KOHN

Jerusalem Post Military Reporter

SOMEWHERE IN THE NEGEV. — The deadly accurate marksmanship of gunners highlighted Armour exercises held in the Negev on Thursday.

The Armoured Corps put on a performance for several hundred officers of other commands to make them Armour-conscious. Present also were the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, Mr. A. Ben-Nathan, Director-General of the Defence Ministry, and foreign military attachés.

Heavy, medium and light tanks, 105-mm. self-propelled guns, heavy mortars and Armoured Corps Infantry took part in the display, devoted to demonstrating the finer points of fire power and armoured assault. Bulls eyes were scored by gunners of heavy tanks, the 105-mm. artillery and the Armoured Corps old war-horse, the Sherman tank, at ranges from 1,200 to 1,800 metres firing at barrels. Only a little less accurate yesterday were the AMX-13 light tank gunners and 120-mm. and 81-mm. long range mortars.

Tank platoons supported by infantry from half-tracks gave an "object" a terrific blasting before and throughout the actual assault of the Armour. Shells rocked the "enemy hills," whilst spitting Browning machine-gunners raked the area so thoroughly that it was impossible to imagine any "enemy" raising his head before troops and tanks were on top of him.

SOCIALIST INT'L LAUDS MAPAI

LONDON (INA). — The Socialist International on Thursday cabled its congratulations to Mapai on its election. A telegram signed by the Chairman, Mr. Elsing Anderson, and the Secretary, Mr. Albert Carthy, said: "The Socialist International rejoices in Mapai's splendid election victory. Warmest congratulations."

Another cable sent by Mr. Morgan Phillips, member of the International's Bureau and Council, and Secretary of the British Labour Party, read: "Warmest congratulations on election triumph. This is a great encouragement to Socialists everywhere."

Local Soccer Back to League Card

By KEITH BEECHER

Jerusalem Post Sports Editor

Local soccer gets back into full swing with a full League programme on Saturday. The National League goes into its third fixture of the season with three sides leading with maximum points. Haifa Hapoel, who top the table, have yet to have a goal scored against them and, with a home date against Ramat Gan Hapoel, should collect both points.

Reigning champions and second-placed Petah Tikva Hapoel are also on their own ground, against Tel Aviv Hapoel, who have still to notch their first point. This may not be the game in which they get it. Tel Aviv Maccabi, lying third, travel north to face Natanya Maccabi, who are in joint fifth spot. This match might turn out to be one of the draws of the day.

Tel Aviv Betar entertain bottom-placed Jerusalem Hapoel, who have not yet registered a point or a goal. The Betar men will be all out to prevent them getting either this week-end.

In League A, the three top sides all play away. Leaders, newly-promoted Tiberias Hapoel, who have a one-point lead, but have played one game more than their nearest two rivals, visit Natanya Hapoel, who will fight to get at least one point.

Second-placed Hadera Hapoel visit the Capital and turn out against Jerusalem Betar. This should prove a ding-dong battle with the result going either way, although the visitors have the odds with them.

Challenging Tel Aviv Hakoah, third, are at Mahane Yehuda Hapoel, who lie fourth with one point less. A roaring "needle" game can be expected here.

FIXTURES

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Haifa Mac. vs. Petah T. Mac.; Jaffa Mac. vs. T.A. Bnei Yehuda; Natanya Mac. vs. T.A. Mac.; Petah T. Hap. vs. T.A. Hap.; Ramat Gan Hap. vs. Haifa Hap.; T.A. Betar vs. J'lem Hap.

LEAGUE A: Beersheba Hap. vs. T.A. Shimshon; Hadera Mach. vs. Bekovet Hap.; J'lem Betar vs. Hadera Hap.; Mahane Yehuda Hap. vs. T.A. Hakoah; Natanya Hap. vs. Tiberias Hap.; Bekovet Mac. vs. Kfar Saba Hapoel.

Rahel Farkash
Haifa

Nathaniel Lifshitz
Jerusalem

MARRIED

Haifa, November 3, 1959.

Brenda and Leonard Dreyer

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SON

Elisha Hospital, Haifa. November 2, 1959.

My husband and friend

Fritz Hammerschlag

passed away this evening in the 67th year of his life.

Margit Hammerschlag

18 Rehov Yeshurun, Mount Carmel, Haifa.
November 5, 1959.

The funeral will take place today, November 6, 1959, from the Rambam Hospital, at 12 noon.

We deeply mourn the passing away of a prominent citizen, the Mayor of Jerusalem

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and convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

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Monday, November 9, 1959, at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 p.m.
Admission will be by ticket only. No tickets will be available at the hall.
For further information, telephone 63258 or 64368, Tel Aviv.

ELECTION RESULTS:

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ת	13.4%
ח	6.0%
פ	7.2%
צ	6.1%
ג	9.9%
ד	4.6%

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, November 6, 1959
5 Heshvan, 5720. 5 Jamad Awal, 1379

UNLIKE our elections, just past, those which took place two weeks ago in South Africa produced a surprising and original proposal on which the elections were to turn. This was the suggestion that separate and independent areas should in time set up for the Bantus in order to solve the problems created by *apartheid*.

PARTITION IN SOUTH AFRICA?

It may be recalled that nine months ago Dr. Verwoerd startled South Africa, and interested the world when he declared that *apartheid* was to be so implemented in South Africa that in time it could result in the emergence of about five independent non-white States within the borders of the present-day Union.

The "new vision," or the Bantustan scheme, as it is called, presupposes that the Africans who comprise 75 per cent of the Union's population of more than 14 millions will wait for, and eventually be content with, 13 per cent of the country's land area. At first sight it would seem almost as impractical as the proposition that the Africans of South Africa should for all time be kept in subjection. But at least it does provide *apartheid* with a positive aspect—a faintly arguable moral foundation, which could eventually be enlarged into something more substantial.

Nationalist candidates spreading out through the down-to-earth rural areas took affright at the "new vision," they by no means shared Dr.Verwoerd's confidence in his ability to persuade his people that the road to Bantustan was a safe path for Afrikanerdom. Undaunted, the Prime Minister told Parliament: "If it is within the power of the Bantu, and if the territories in which he now lives can develop to full independence, it will develop in that way. Neither the Leader of the Opposition nor I, nor our successors, will be able to stop it."

The Opposition United Party naturally seized the opportunity to turn the tables on the Nationalists who, with their "Black Peril" campaigns in previous elections, had stampeded the electorate into their fold. The United Party depicted Bantustan to the voters as a fatal step towards making a reality of the "Black Peril." These tactics, however, failed to bring about the expected fearful revulsion among Nationalists. The call to the Afrikaner *laager* proved irresistible, and the Nationalist Party, closing its ranks, voted as a clan once more.

One significant feature of the elections was the enthusiasm shown by South Africa's small liberal electorate. Liberal Party and Independent Progressive candidates polled remarkably well, even though they captured no seats.

The overall inference from the provincial elections is, therefore, that while South Africa may not yet be on the brink of a major political convulsion, there is no longer the political "log-jam" that has existed for so long. The ruling Nationalist Party is not yet seriously divided over the policy of Bantustan, but equally the policy had not the unifying power of a convincing crusade. Both Government and United Party supporters were apathetic and there was an unusually low poll.

For the first time in these elections suffrage was given to and used by teen-agers. Their vote was not very different from their elders, falsifying the prediction that 75 per cent of the newly-enfranchised 18 to 21 group would vote for the Nationalist Party.

As it stands today, the Bantustan plan seeks to preserve white supremacy in South Africa by sealing up in limited areas of their own homeland the coloured people who outnumber the whites by nearly four to one. But the liberal concept of Bantu independence has been launched: the white population has accepted it without panic: possibly, the way is open to a better era in South Africa.

COMMUNIST GAINS IN SPAIN

Franco May Cash in on New 'Red Threat'

By ESTABAN GROSS

LONDON (OFNS). — U.S. officials in Spain are increasingly worried by the emergence of a well-organized clandestine Communist Party, and by the growth of anti-American feeling throughout the country.

Though the two phenomena are originally unconnected, there is no doubt that the Communists are making good use of a prevalent anti-American mood of the Spanish people.

So far as the spread of Communist cells is concerned, a puzzling feature has been the attitude of the Spanish Government. When in 1957 the Spanish Communist Party in-exile issued to its members the order for a general return to Spain, observers were surprised to note that in most cases Spanish consulates in Mexico, France, England and elsewhere authorized facilities for the return of more well-known Spanish Communists than of Socialists, Syndicalists or even Spanish Liberals. The case of Azcarate junior, son of the ex-Ambassador to London, Don Pablo Azcarate, a prominent member of the Communist Party and for years in charge of Communist propaganda to Spain for Prague Radio, was typical.

There are now, however, indications that the Spanish rulers, contemplating the fortunes of France and Italy with their big Communist parties, thought that a closely-watched Communist Party in Spain would do no harm and might even have advantages.

It would, for example, give some shadow of reality to Franco's constant labelling of "Communist" of anyone who opposes the regime; by frightening the Right it could act as catalyst to reunite the disillusioned forces which are deserting the Caudillo; and it might serve to extract more dollars from the U.S. Such a policy was advocated some years ago by Senor Gimenez Caballero, one of the intellectuals of the once-ruling Falangist Party.

Easier to follow is the decision of the Communist Party itself, acting under Russian instructions. In the important report that Dolores Ibarruri, the famous "Pasionaria" of civil war days and general secretary, presented to the fifth congress of the Spanish Communist Party. In subsequent manifestos and in recent Communist propaganda, a clear line of thought can be detected. If America is in Spain, Russia too must be there. The Communists will watch over the U.S. bases and will cash in on the decline of a regime that has lasted too long and on the anti-American feeling that U.S. aid to that regime could be expected to create.

Trial of Wits

In this trial of wits the Communists seem to be doing well. The able Spanish secret police have come up against a clandestine organization far more difficult to control than the Spanish Government thought two years ago. Leaflets containing the declaration of Sanchez Montero to the military court that recently condemned him to 20 years' imprisonment are being widely circulated in Spain. After admitting that he was a member of the central committee of the Communist Party, Montero declared that "whatever pressure is exercised upon me, as a good Communist I will never disclose the names of my associates." And he went on: "The aim of the Communist Party is to collaborate with all Spaniards in a peaceful change of regime and in the economic reconstruction of the country. We will support a long political truce until the fall of the present regime, and we favour a peaceful, decent retirement of General Franco."

The tone of Montero's declaration, though obviously dictated by tactical motives, cannot but appeal to the Spaniard's native admiration for sheer guts, while the policy it fosters is far more moderate-sounding than those of other underground opposition forces, and certainly far more realistic.

The real danger of a resurgent Communist Party in Spain may well secure General Franco more American dollars, but will this be a solution? Spanish bankers and economists do not hide their opinion that U.S. help, while certainly keeping General Franco in power, will not solve the serious Spanish economic problem because this is deeply rooted in the political character of the regime and in its corrupt administration.

"La Pasionaria" said in her speech to the fifth congress that "Franco will die, Communism will live and we can wait." How patiently they are prepared to work and wait is shown by the declaration of a prominent Spanish Communist that "seven more years" of General Franco and continued U.S. aid will make us the strongest political force in Spain."

ELI By Moh

"Eli says he knows the elections are over — he's simply getting into training for the coalition negotiations."

Kremlin's War of Oblivion Against Jewish War Martyrs

By JOSEPH ARIEL

THE Soviet writer V. Nekrasov has had the courage to protest, in a moving article in the October 10 issue of "Literaturnaya Gazeta," against the decision to fill in the ravine of Baby Yar, where more than 100,000 Jews were slaughtered in June, 1941, and to erect a public park and a stadium on the spot.

Baby Yar is a great gulch situated north of Kiev, behind the Jewish cemetery, and Nekrasov wants to know why a memorial has not yet been erected on the spot 18 years after the tragedy. The Soviet writer, a veteran of World War II, author of "In the Trenches of Stalingrad" and winner of the Stalin Prize, studied architecture in the Ukraine capital and loves Kiev, where the Germans shot and poisoned over 195,000 persons. Of these, over 100,000 Jewish men, women and children, representing nearly the entire Jewish population of the city, were massacred at Baby Yar. Nekrasov writes:

"...Eighteen years have gone by since then.

"Here I stand at the very spot where, on September 1, 1941, thousands of Soviet citizens were savagely destroyed. I stand over the Baby Yar. Silence. Emptiness. On the other side of the ravine a few houses are being built. There's water in the gully bottom. Where does it come from?"

Not long ago, Nekrasov recalls, there was talk of putting up a monument here to the victims of the massacre. Vlasov, the well-known architect, was to design it, and Ovchinnikov, the painter, was working on sketches for frescoes. Now the project has been shelved in favour of filling in the ravine. The idea is grotesque and sacrilegious. Fill in a 30-metre gully in order to be able to have fun and play football on the very spot where this greatest of all tragedies was perpetrated?

Noting that commemorative monuments have been put up at the sites of all the mass killings committed by the Germans, Nekrasov describes his visit to Buchenwald last year:

"On the heights of a mountain, above a valley in which Weimar is comfortably ensconced, a memorial stands. Granite pylons. The names of the countries whose sons were martyred in this camp are inscribed on them. Above the pylons, a tower. On it, a bell rings continuously, so that mankind will never forget what took place here."

It is a moving article. Only one thing surprises us: nowhere does the writer mention, even in one word, that all the victims of Baby Yar and many other massacres were Jews. His is a noble appeal not to erase from the minds of mankind the memory of the crimes committed in 1941; but why erase from its minds the name of the people that were the main victim of this tragedy? Nekrasov had the courage — and in the Soviet Union, this requires a courage we cannot but respect — to protest publicly against the project of wiping out the ravine that attests to the tragedy of Baby Yar; but he continues the tradition, established in the USSR since the last war, of avoiding any mention of the Jews, whether as heroic fighters or as innocent victims of Hitlerite savagery.

Wheeled Palaces

By S. J. GOLDSMITH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — THEY say at the 1959 Motor Show that the trunk compartment of the huge Lincoln contains a small Fiat for use in heavy town traffic. Be that as it may, certainly the American cars are getting bigger and bigger and the Continental cars are getting smaller and smaller. The British, who are the hosts of this international Motor Show and dominate it both in numbers and in variety, are well represented at the two ends of the scale.

For magnificence as well as size there is, as always, the Rolls-Royce. The engine is unchanged in the latest Silver Wraith model, but the fittings are new-fangled: seats are convertable into a comfortable bed for two; or into a single bed if the passenger wishes to sleep while the car is being driven by the chauffeur. Fishing tackle can be stored into a special case at the side of the car. There is a picnic set, complete with cooker and tea kettle, in a special case. Press a button and the picnic is ready... There is also room for a folding table and a couple of folding chairs. I hardly need mention a built-in dictaphone, a cocktail cabinet and a lady's dressing set. These are by now standard fittings.

The price of this piece of conveyance is £7,800 sterling in round figures. To give you an idea of comparative values, I would point out that a good house can still be bought here for £4,000 or thereabouts. Yet the Rolls-Royce order books are full. They could not promise me delivery before the end of March even when I produced a press pass.

The Russians must be employing their best engineers on the Luniks. Their Volga and their Moscowitch are rather dull specimens and not too inspiring as pieces of engineering either: average jobs which would have done some credit to British car makers in 1939. The American cars are large, excellent, over-equipped and too expensive for the European. The competition for the custom of the average buyer in the world rages between the British, the French, the Germans and the Italians (who excel in body design). The British motor industry produced in the first nine months of this year 825,000 passenger cars: it employs 750,000 people and nets one-eighth of the total foreign currency earned by Britain.

Every third family in the United Kingdom possesses a car. Not that there are enough roads to drive those cars on. In London and other big cities it is much quicker to walk than to drive. The idea that cars are nice to have for weekends is also dated. The roads are so congested on Sundays that driving out of town becomes a harrowing experience.

It took me one hour and five minutes the other day to crawl across Staines Bridge, on the western approaches, to London. Driving is a pleasure and a saving only after midnight, simply because the British go early to bed.

There is also the hire-purchase snag. People buy cars on easy terms and find they cannot pay for them, let alone maintain them.

Yet the motor industry cannot maintain full production on exports alone. The Government is even contemplating a reduction in the purchase tax on cars to maintain full employment. (The present rate is one-third of the net price).

British car manufacturers are still undecided about the styling of the bodies of their cars. People here want their cars "fancy": tail-fins, a radiator grille like the mouth of a whale; duotone colours of pink and green — American influence by way of the films... But Americans want British cars to look British, not American, otherwise there is no snob appeal in them. So there is a constant search for a compromise formula, which even the great Farina has not yet discovered. The most appealing cars are those with classical British streamlined bodies and homely grills. These are certainly popular in Boston, Massachusetts, but they are not popular in Boston, Lancashire.

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YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Why B.G. Won

Davar (Histadrut) calls Mapai's victory in the elections a foregone conclusion, adding that those who ascribe it mainly to superior organization or to "plenty of funds" are very far from the truth. Mapai has again been entrusted with government because it is rooted securely in the people and the land.

Omer (Histadrut) writes that Mapai's steep gain proves that the people know better than the party leaders what is good for the state. We are on the road to democracy, but still have far to go; since the supporters of constituency elections remain short of a majority in the Knesset, there will have to be a coalition. The parties that were defeated are loth to draw the logical conclusions.

Ha'aretz (non-party) notes that the General Zionists' economic arguments against Mapai could make no impression on the voter when the standard of living was relatively high and improving.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes that while its party has been defeated, its principles have been vindicated: Mapai is taking them over.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) does not make light of its defeat but attributes Mapai's gains to the voter's idea that the contest was mainly between Mapai and Herut, which had to be stopped.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) favours the renewal of a labour coalition but wonders whether Mapai will prefer it to a partnership with the bourgeoisie.

Herut believes that Mapai's success is due mainly to the breakup of the General Zionists, and adds that the ruling party is still very far from attaining its desire for exclusive domination in the Knesset. Herut therefore again takes up its position in the opposition, carrying out its duty there faithfully at the behest of the nation.

Hatzofe (National Religious) and **Hamodia** (Agudat Yisrael) express satisfaction at their parties' vote, and **Kol Ha'am** (Communist) at the discomfiture of the General Zionists as well as Herut and Mapai, neither of which got the supremacy it wanted.

Ma'ariv calls the Mapai victory a landslide and hopes that Mr. Ben-Gurion will now create a basis that will make it easy for all parties of good will to rally round the new government. **Yediot Aharonot** notes that an anti-opposition typhoon has swept across the land, and hazards the prophecy that the voter may yet regret granting too much strength to one party.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Frederick Kiesler

Architect of the 'Endless House'

By ALLEN H. PODET

"WHY is it," asks world-famed architect Frederick Kiesler, "that when a modern house has been finished, you have to start a whole 'second campaign' to make it livable?"

Mr. Kiesler has just returned to New York from a month's visit to Israel with his partner and former student, E. Bartos, to finish up certain details of the plans for the "House of the Book," a shrine for the Dead Sea Scrolls and other Biblical manuscripts to be built at the site of the new National Museum on the Neve Sha'anan hill.

It was at one time planned as a separate unit of the new National Library on the Hebrew University Campus, but it is now contemplated as part of the projected complex of museum buildings on the neighbouring hill.

The House of the Book, described as half underground and with a 25 metre fountain (not "column") of water in its midst, will be finished, according to present plans, by the end of next year. Its erection will be financed principally by the Gottesman Foundation, who originally advanced the money necessary to acquire the scrolls that had been taken to the U.S.

Rather Puzzling

The 62-year-old, Vienna-born New Yorker is best known for his radical theories on architecture, which he has embodied in the famous "Endless House," now being built full-scale at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The "Endless House," climax of 36 years of vision and improvement, looks from the outside like a cloud, from the inside, like a cathedral.

"Often people are puzzled by the 'space house,' as it has been called," Mr. Kiesler explained, "but it is very logically built."

We felt that the sprawling structure, which looks like a large amoeba suspended about two metres off the ground, was rather puzzling. "But it isn't at all, really," explained the small, wiry architect. "Look," he said, holding two matches to form an inverted "V." "When man first started to build, he took two trees, which happened to be close together, and bound their tops together, like this." He waved the matches towards his partner for confirmation.

"Then, man tried to build a larger dwelling, the first real house. He separated the trees" — Kiesler separated

MR. KIESLER

the matches — "and was left with primitive columns. The roots were the foundations, and the roof was made by connecting the tops with another tree — the first beam.

"Then he widened his house, and divided it into rooms, more or less square, since they were based on four corner-columns. And despite all the advances of modern technology, from that day to this, we still live in these idiotic, outdated matchboxes. Our tree-columns are made of steel now, and we sink our own foundations, but we haven't improved the basic pattern since man moved out of the caves.

"We make a wall out of materials which we consider unfit to be seen, and then plaster on a chocolate layer cake of junk, and hope that it will hold together for a while... which it usually doesn't. We hang up all sorts of pictures and resort to all sorts of devices to give us the impression of space, and yet we build ourselves confining boxes to do it all in.

Limitless Span

"The fault of much of it is simply this basic, primitive device," he said, holding up the match, "the column. The 'Endless House' eliminates all columns."

What holds it up?

"Continuous tension. By the use of continuous tension, it can span any space, of any size, without a column. It can cover a city the size of Caesarea."

If you take an egg, and hold it by its points, with two fingers, you will find that it take great force to crush it, and even a strong man will likely be unable to do so. This is so because the shape of the egg distributes the tension continuously all along the surface, employing the same sort of "continuous tension."

The 'Endless' tries to give the impression of being a part of space. Mr. Kiesler's "part of space," which has no walls or doors "in the conventional sense" but uses swinging walls that slide into bottlenecks, is intentionally open because, as he says, "we must learn to live in the cosmos."

Mr. Kiesler built the "space city" exhibit in Paris in 1929. It was completely suspended in the air. He has since designed horizontal skyscrapers, sculptures big enough to live in, "endless" theatres, etc. He says: "I used these principles, which you find radical today, in 1920. Why, look at your own University. The buildings there have been moved off the ground, although why they have glassed off the area underneath is not too clear."

"For myself," said Kiesler, who lives in a walled-in Manhattan penthouse apartment, "I want a house that I can live in without a 'second campaign' to make it livable. The whole house should be sculptured and vari-coloured, like the 'Endless,' it should be a painting in itself. It should be complete, bending into itself," he said of the structure whose floors roll up into ceilings without walls, "and yet it can be added to indefinitely."

The new House of the Book will not be another "Endless House," Mr. Kiesler said, but it will be "built on the same principles." It is built "with a sense that man lives in a contracting-expanding space. It eliminates any element of compression. It is all handmade, and even so is cheaper than any comparably sized building."

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Readers' Letters

JAFFA FACTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Instead of entering into an argument with your correspondent's letter about Jaffa (your issue of October 23), we shall reply by stating facts. And the facts with regard to the development of Jaffa since its union with Tel Aviv in 1950, are:

1. During the last few years, the Municipality has planted five gardens in Jaffa, totalling close to 70 dunams. These are: a) the Bassa park, which spreads over an area of 33 dunams and contains one of the most beautiful playgrounds in the country; b) the 8.5-dunam park at the corner of Fourth and Eighth Streets; c) the 10-dunam park in *Shechunat Nuz'ha* (237th Street); d) a 10-dunam park at Rehov Appleton (near the Bat-Yam boundary); e) a five-dunam park with a playground, on Jerusalem Road (opposite the Luna Park). In addition, the national park in the old city of Jaffa, which will cover more than 90 dunams, is being laid out.

2. As to street lighting — new fluorescent lighting has been installed in Sderot Yerushalaim and in Raziel Street. The plan is to continue with the installation of new lighting in other parts of Jaffa as well.

3. The cleanliness of Jaffa's streets has been praised by many citizens and especially by tourists who visit Jaffa and expect to find a neglected and dirty city.

During the last two years, almost all the houses in Jaffa have been connected to the city sewerage network and this operation, which was carried out by the Municipality, has without doubt made an important contribution to ensuring the city's cleanliness.

4. In the field of culture, the Municipality has promoted the construction of seven cultural centres with playgrounds. In addition, the Municipality has in the last two years established two branches of the central Municipal library: one in Sderot Yerushalaim and the other in the Arab quarter (mainly in Arabic).

5. The masterplan approved for Jaffa divides the city into residential and artisan quarters. The district office of the Municipality in Jaffa already conducts its daily work in accordance with this plan. A special industrial zone is going up in the Bassa area of Jaffa.

6. Almost all the municipal institutions — clinics, social welfare offices, libraries, etc., — have branches in Jaffa. The Municipality cannot compel other public bodies to open branches in Jaffa.

The above facts show what the Municipality has done so far to raise Jaffa's standard. It is true that more than a little still remains to be done but what has so far been accomplished should not be ignored.

Yours, etc.
M. KALIR
Director of Information and Public Relations Department, Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality
Tel Aviv, October 28.

BOUQUET FOR HADASSAH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I use your columns to express my deep gratitude to the Hadassah Ziv hospital in Jerusalem for its dedicated treatment and the kindness shown my 18-year-old sister after she had fallen from a high roof in Beit Safafa and broken her spine last June. The attention given to my sister by the doctors and nurses of the hospital was above and beyond the call of duty. Their kind words and encouragement to my sister, and their interest in the family's condition, kept my sister in good spirits.

My sister, who is still in hospital, has been taken by nurses to their homes for tea. She is being taught Hebrew and handicrafts in the hospital, and is now to begin learning dressmaking.

I should like to mention in particular Prof. Beller and Dr. Zaletzky, who operated, and their assistants; Prof. Adler, under whom my sister is being treated in the Orthopaedic Department; Dr. Zak, who was himself injured in an accident, a few weeks ago, and while in bed repeatedly phoned to ask how my sister was; and his nurses. I should also like to thank the social workers of the hospital and the municipality and the Y.S.M.S. club of the YMCA, its director Mr. Alfred Epstein, the former director of YMCA, Mr. L. Putnam, and the YMCA staff, for raising funds for my sister's treatment. I am also grateful for the assistance rendered by the Moslem Community in Jaffa.

The problem of my sister's earning a livelihood after she is discharged from hospital, should she be disabled, is causing me great anxiety, and I would greatly appreciate any advice. This is perhaps too much to ask after all the unbelievable help already given my sister. Again, I, personally, and on behalf of all my people in Beit Safafa, thank from my heart all those who helped.

Yours, etc.
IZZAT ELIAYAN
Beit Safafa, October 27.

BACHAD INSTITUTE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is intended to mark the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Bachad Farm Institute, Thaxted, Essex, by an informal get-together of those who established and worked on the farm during their *hachshara*.

Will all those interested please contact me at 9 Rehov Etzion, Ra'anana, giving their present address and their ideas where, when and how a reunion of this sort could best be held?

Yours, etc.
AHARON ELLERN
Ra'anana, Oct. 30.

PEN FRIENDS

KEITH IRVING, 17, of 37 Agecroft Road East, Prestwich, Manchester, England, would like a feminine pen pal. He collects stamps, photos of film stars, and enjoys writing essays.

ANNE MARIE VIALE, 15½, of Place du Mail, Neuille Pont Pierre, Indu et Loire, France would like to correspond with an Israeli.

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OUR HEARTFELT THANKS
TO THE CITIZENS OF ISRAEL
who proved their political maturity on the testing day of Israel Democracy by rallying in their thousands to the Israel Labour Party (Mapai).

OUR HEARTFELT THANKS
TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS
who demonstrated their exemplary loyalty and helped to achieve a resounding victory.

The Israel Labour Party appreciates the confidence so clearly shown by the masses, notwithstanding attacks by other parties.

We are proud of this victory, of the confidence shown us, and we fully realize the extent of the responsibility devolving on us anew. We trust we shall prove worthy of this increased confidence, now as in the past.

Election Headquarters
The Israel Labour Party (Mapai)

Victory for Mapai

MAPAI WON A CONSIDERABLE VICTORY in the elections to the Fourth Knesset as well as in the municipal contests that were decided at the same time. The returns slightly upped the representation of Herut in the Knesset, brought marked losses for Ahdut Ha'avoda and the Communists and halved the representation of the General Zionists.

JERUSALEM'S MAYOR AGRON DIED two days before the election.

ISRAEL OFFERED TO READMIT 200 BEDUIN who had crossed into Jordan from their Negev grazing areas.

AS THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR, Mr. Patrick Francis Hancock, presented his credentials to President Ben-Zvi, the outgoing French Ambassador, M. Pierre Gilbert, came to say good-bye to his numerous friends in Israel.

THE heat-wave that had brooded over the land for several days somewhat disrupted the even flow of voters to the polling stations during the daytime on Tuesday, but when the stations closed at midnight it became evident that over 80 per cent of eligible Israelis had again voted in the elections to the Fourth Knesset and the simultaneous municipal elections.

Despite the hot weather, cool tempers prevailed practically everywhere during the elections with only a few minor incidents outside the polling stations. In all major towns and cities, hundreds got up early to queue up when the polling stations opened. This could be taken as a sign of keen political consciousness, but many Israelis voted early to be free to go to the beach or rest in the shade when the temperature reached the expected thirties. The country had a semi-holiday atmosphere with the shops closed and people wearing their best clothes, but taxis and lorries flitted by, carrying party captains and conveying voters to the polls. In Arab areas, scores of veiled women came to vote.

The Voting Register, which had been prepared by electronic computing machines, continued to puzzle Israelis. Husbands and wives were sometimes registered in different polling stations and some citizens who had failed to check up in time suddenly discovered that either their names were misspelled, making them ineligible, or completely missing from the register. Many had great difficulty locating their proper polling station.

Mapai's vote increased from 32.2 per cent in the 1955 elections to 38.5 per cent this week, while Herut's rose only from 12.6 per cent to 13.4 per cent, much less than had been widely expected. Many Israelis had regarded the contest between these two parties as the main issue of the elections, and indeed both did their utmost to stress this aspect. It seems that this very fact was Herut's undoing: many voters who disliked the prospect of a Herut victory cast their vote for Mapai.

But an important part of Mapai's victory was attributed to painstaking organization and preparation including a study in depth of the issues that seem vital to the various groups of voters, as well as to the Party's campaign for electoral reform. It was also assumed that many of the country's first-time voters — 70,000 young people and probably as many new immigrants — chose the Mapai leaders in preference to those of the Left and the Right. Last but not least, the results were a vote of personal confidence for Ben-Gurion and his leadership, which had brought security and stability to the country, and for Mapai's economic policy that had brought a feeling of prosperity.

The drop of the General Zionists from 10.2 per cent of the vote in 1955 to 6.1 per cent is primarily attributable to their lack of leadership and to the internal squabbles that have rent that party in recent months. The too obvious manoeuvre of picking Sephardi Chief Rabbi Nissim's young son as one of the top candidates had also deterred many veteran party followers. Ahdut Ha'avoda, standing between Mapai and Mapam, dropped from 8.2 per cent to 6 per cent. Mapam kept its strength at 7.3 per cent despite the trend from the Left toward Mapai, possibly by picking up votes from the Communists whose drop from 4.5 per cent to 2.8 per cent seemed to have been the only polling result directly influenced by foreign policy developments.

One of the important results of the elections was the defeat of the numerous small parties, which had appealed to the voter on narrow ethnical or other sectional platforms. Even the most popular among them, the North African Likud group, failed to get the one per cent minimum required for eligibility to the Knesset, and its leader, Mr. David Ben-Haroush, will remain in jail to serve out the sentence meted out to him for his role in the Wadi Salib disturbances a few months ago.

One of the interesting aspects of the elections was that Mapai received 80 per cent of its vote from the urban electorate, and that it was in the big cities that it chalked up its biggest advances. In traditionally "bourgeois" Tel Aviv its vote increased from 29 to 40 per cent.

Coalition Prospects

LONG before the last vote had been counted a feverish spate of arithmetic set in, with the pundits seeking to discover the probable face of the next Cabinet. Nothing was quite sure except that Mr. Ben-Gurion would lead it, and that his personal position and that of Mapai would be somewhat strengthened. There would be new faces. Within Mapai, Mr. Abba Eban would make his appearance, most likely in some half-defined capacity such as Minister of State or Minister without Portfolio. If the venture proved a success, this might in time pave the way for him to become Foreign Minister, but for the time being Mrs. Golda Meir was confidently expected to remain. Aluf Moshe Dayan would be there also, either as Minister of Agriculture, or perhaps of Development. Mr. Kadish Luz, Minister of Agriculture in the outgoing Government, announced his intention of retiring some time ago. Mr. Shimon Peres would retain his powerful behind-the-curtain status, this time as Deputy Minister of Defence. In view of the other preoccupations of the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Deputy's responsibilities were likely to be wide.

Although Mr. Sharett is number two on the Mapai list, he was not expected to accept a post in the new cabinet — and this appeared to be demonstrated by his departure at midnight on Tuesday, before any of the cabinet-forming talks began, for India to represent Mapai at a Socialist conference there.

Mr. Rosen, the Progressive Minister of Justice, would be back, and it was not impossible that the Progressives might be invited to supply a second member of the Cabinet, who might in that case be Mr. Kol, the head of Youth Aliya. On the assumption that the General Zionists would be brought into the Government, Mr. Joseph Saphir, their economist, and Mr. Joseph Serlin would be back at the Cabinet table. In an earlier government Mr. Saphir was Minister of Transport, and his colleague, Minister of Health, but the latter appointment led to a good deal of friction with Kupat Holim. One thing was reasonably plain: Mr. Ben-Gurion would make good his threat not to sit again with the Ahdut Ha'avoda cabinet members who, he considers, took too many liberties with national security over the matter of the arms shipment to Germany early this year. Had they protested and left the Government, he might have been reconciled to a move prompted by considerations of conscience. The fact that they voted against the Government but flatly refused to leave it has now cost them their place in the Cabinet, and the country what might have been quite a stable left-of-centre coalition.

The mayoral gavel and block lie on the black-draped Council bench of the Jerusalem Municipality, in silent tribute to the late Gershon Agron.
Photo by Schlesinger

Tribute to G.A.

MAYOR Gershon Agron did not live to receive his greatest tribute, a resounding vote of confidence by the people of Jerusalem he had represented for the past four years. More than two months ago he went to hospital with acute jaundice. He underwent two operations. On Friday, a severe pneumonia took hold and he died, at the age of 65, last Sunday morning.

For almost 40 years, during which he founded and edited *The Palestine Post* — later *The Jerusalem Post* — his life and that of Jerusalem were closely interwoven. This paper proved a two-way mirror, showing the outside world to this country, and revealing this country to this same world. Agron's stand against the British White Paper of 1939, and that of the paper, was widely quoted and appreciated, becoming an example of courageous and effective journalism.

In 1955, he was elected Mayor of Jerusalem. Due to Israel's political constellation, he ran the city with uneasy coalitions, first with the religious bloc, later with the Progressives. But he ran the city and he changed its face. In 1955 it was dwindling to a religious relic. A steady trickle of families were emigrating to the coastal plain where jobs were easier to find. By 1959, Jerusalem had established a series of growing industries. The outward flow has not only been stopped, but reversed. The city became the capital of Israel in the fullest sense of the word, playing host to one international conference after another.

A series of projects beautified the city: widening and landscaping the approach, the beginnings by the Jewish National Fund of a green belt of trees around the city; laying out the large Gan Ha'atzmaut park; building forty other playgrounds and parks.

A giant reservoir, completed this year, ended the chronic water shortage that hit the city every summer; building 300 flats did away with the problem of persons living in hovels liable to collapse over their heads any minute, 66 kilometres of roads, 25 of sidewalks, 65 of sewers, were added; 2,000 more street lights went up; 200 new classrooms helped ease the school shortage.

Agron's greatest feat was one of faith: restoring the confidence of Jerusalemites in their city. But he also persuaded the Government to help the city financially, if it wanted a capital to be proud of.

Last Message

Last week, just before the fatal infection struck him down, he penned a message to the people of Jerusalem asking them to entrust him with the leadership of the city for another four years. The message was printed over the week-end, but was never sent out. If any tribute from Jerusalemites was needed, the funeral on Monday provided it in a unique form. From President Ben-Zvi — himself a Jerusalemite — and Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, down to the humblest daily worker, they all came to pay their last respects. It was a state funeral in everything but name.

The next day, on Tuesday, the city went to the polls and overwhelmingly approved the vision of the man, his policy and achievements. Mapai's representation in Jerusalem's 21-man Municipal Council went up by one third, from six seats to eight.

Nevertheless, this significant increase was not enough to ensure that the leadership of the city would remain in the hands of the same party. The religious parties, headed by Dr. Yitzhak Nebenzahl (National Religious), and Rabbi Moshe Porush (Agudat Yisrael), also increased their combined strength from six to eight. The Mapai list is headed by Mr. Mordecai Ish-Shalom, right-hand man of Mayor Agron since 1955.

All three parties are now juggling for position. None wants to enter into a coalition with Herut, the fourth largest in size, which lost ground in the Municipal election.

Tel Aviv For Namir

SLIGHT changes in the composition of Tel Aviv's new Municipal Council are expected to lead to far-reaching consequences in the city's Government. Mapai gained one seat on the council and so did Herut, while the General Zionists, who have ruled this city with only one short interruption since 1924 (when Tel Aviv was first recognized as a separate municipal body) lost one seat — and their chances to form a coalition.

Theoretically, the same sort of coalition which ruled Tel Aviv in the past four years — the General Zionists, Herut, the Religious Parties and the Progressives — is still possible. But the religious parties, who are expected to control three or four seats, have already voiced their readiness to back Mapai's candidate for mayoralty, Mr. Mordecai Namir, if Mapai supports the religious parties in Jerusalem. Moreover, the relations between Herut and the General Zionists were extremely strained in the past six months.

It is believed that the rise of Mapai came in the wake of the general rise of that party in the national elections, for local issues played less of a role in the election campaign than they should have, because of the arrangement for holding both Knesset and Municipal elections simultaneously. (Observers have been unanimous in criticising this system which is almost sure to be changed before the next elections). Although the General Zionists did better in local polls than in the Knesset voting, nevertheless it seemed clear that the severe criticism over the past year or two of Tel Aviv's municipal services, especially its sanitation and sewerage, was a factor in their losing their firm hold in the country's largest city, which was formally their stronghold.

Vote for Khoushy

The citizens of Haifa showed common sense," said Mayor Abba Khoushy when he was asked to comment on the results of the municipal elections in his city which brought his party its highest vote since 1948.

"The opposition parties have not served the public as they should have. And the list of Mr. Ben-Haroush, who caused such commotion, drew less than 500 votes in Haifa," he said. "It proves what the country did not know: that Ben-Haroush does not represent anybody but a very small group."

Mr. Khoushy was pleased that the City Council "has been wiped clean of the Communists," and at the discomfiture of the General Zionist faction (his most aggressive opponents) who lost one, and perhaps even two council seats. But the Mayor stressed that the final count depended on the army vote.

"We are grateful to the voters for their faith in us and for strengthening the city's leadership. We shall repay them in deeds," the Mayor said. Mapai in Haifa, and foremost the Mayor, have been under fire lately over Wadi Salib and slum clearance, on the cost of the Carmelit subway, the delays in opening it and the temporary ban on running it on Saturdays; and on the failure to attract private industrial investments. The elections in Haifa were a vote of confidence in the Mayor by more citizens than ever.

Gesture to Beduin

AFTER several lengthy meetings of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Commission, Israel agreed to permit the return of some 200 Beduin of the Sarahin subtribe of the Azazme tribe and thus yet another border dispute between the two countries was settled without a formal vote. This was in line with the practice adopted since Israel agreed to resume its seat on the Commission about a year ago, on the understanding that the Commission's task was to find ways to solve disputes and not to engage in useless formal votes.

During the investigation that preceded this solution, the Sarahin Beduin, who pasture their flocks from Sinai to Jordan and back, had failed to prove that they were Israel citizens or even that they were permanent residents in this country. But since they had come to Jordan through Israel, technically Israel was responsible for their entry to Jordan; under the Armistice Agreement each side must prevent unauthorized crossings of the border from its territory. Israel consented to accept them back as a sign of goodwill, underlying its desire for continued calm along the Jordan border.

But Israel did not lean over backward regarding that part of the Sarahin who had crossed to Sinai, for the Egyptians on their part had not taken any steps to maintain tranquillity along their border. Israel still considers Egypt the focal point of unrest in the Middle East, and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion gave expression to this in an interview in "Davar".

This interview, incidentally, contained the first authoritative Israel statement on the latest developments in Iraq. Warning that Israel would reserve freedom of action for itself in case of a Nasserite or a Communist *coup* in Iraq, Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed his belief that if he remained alive, Kassem would be able to preserve Iraq's independence — and thus strengthen the independence of other Arab countries.

THE LESSONS OF SINAI

By Moshe Dayan

From a talk by the Chief of Staff to the Officers of the Northern Command, March 31, 1957.

I DO not know whether the Sinai campaign was or was not that second round that was awaited—with apprehension or with expectation—and talked about for years after the War of Liberation. It is clear that the weighty apprehensions that were aroused by thought of a second round did not materialize during the Sinai campaign. It may be that many hopes which the second round was expected to fulfil did not come true either. Perhaps Sinai was not the second round, although if the definition of a round is to depart from a point to describe a circle and then to come back to that point, then geographically speaking it was surely a round...

Stiff Test

There were two things that the Sinai campaign did indisputably bring. For the Army, it provided a test, the most serious we had since the War of Liberation. In the history of Israel's security, it marked a milestone, a stage in the development of our military relations with the neighbouring countries and the Arab world.

We must ask ourselves what the consequences of the Sinai campaign have been. Was it a historic error that must teach us a moral and never be repeated, or was it an accomplishment, and if so, in what sense?

In order to be able to do this, we must first be more clearly aware of just what a war can be expected to achieve. I cannot and I do not mean to go into a comprehensive definition, but I want to comment about one kind of achievement—political territorial gain. It is obvious that some wars result in boundary changes, but this is not the only object for which nations go to war. I do not say this like the fox who said the grapes were sour when he couldn't get into the vineyard, and I do not look down on territorial gains. But many states fight wars for other reasons, and when the United States, England and France conquered Germany their objective was not to annex Berlin to England, France or the United States.

We, too, may find ourselves in situations where it would not be in our interest to annex conquered territories even if foreign powers did not oppose our doing so. I can imagine Syria attacking us and our being forced to occupy Damascus in order to decide the campaign, but it would not occur to us to annex Damascus. You do not just conquer areas: you also conquer populations, and it is not so simple to annex a population and to convert it into nationals of the conquering state. In this generation in particular, when it is the citizens who determine who will rule them and not the rulers who make subjects their nationals and tyrannize them, sooner or later it is the will of the people that decides and ultimately it is the population that has its way, be it in the Saar, in Cyprus or in the Gaza Strip.

Three Objectives

We fought this Sinai campaign for three direct objectives: to break the blockade of Israel navigation to Eilat, to put an end to the war of terror that Egyptian *fedayeen* units waged against Israel for two years, and to break the Egyptian forces that were aligned in Sinai in line with the triple military alliance between Egypt, Syria and Jordan, preparing for a war of annihilation against Israel when they would be militarily and politically ready for it.

It is still too early to tell to what extent we have attained these objectives. Just now navigation is free, *fedayeen* activities have stopped, the Egyptian army in Sinai has been beaten, and Syria and Jordan did not come to Egypt's assistance. If this situation continues, we shall be able to say that in this respect we have achieved our aim.

But there is another question. We must also ask ourselves what we have achieved—if we have achieved anything — with regard to our more general relations with the Arabs. To my mind, the solution to this question is to be sought less in the gains of the Sinai campaign itself than in what the State of Israel will do after it. The answer to the question whether in this respect the Sinai campaign was an achievement or a failure depends first and foremost on us and on how we shall behave in the future.

Learning the Lesson

The question is who will draw conclusions from what. Will Egypt and the other Arab states learn the lesson of the Sinai campaign and realize that the State of Israel is ready even to go to war and to match its military power against theirs when its rights and vital needs are threatened and frustrated; or will we learn the lesson of our withdrawal and say that we could not hold Sinai because the whole world was against it, that we had to withdraw and so this is not the way? Will the Egyptians be aware that even if Israel assumes that it may be forced to evacuate what it has conquered, it will still strike in the future when it sees no way out—and above all, will the State of Israel say: we are ready, if need be, for a second, a third and a fifth round, even if we have to withdraw every time?

We must realize that there are no secrets in politics, and if the moral we draw is that this is not the way, that Kadesh was a historical mistake, that the Sinai campaign meant only a lot of ruins that cost us dear, then the Arabs too will know that Israel will not do it again, and they will permit themselves to go on with their *fedayeen*, their sabotage, their terror, their blockade and withholding the Jordan waters from us.

This is why I say that the value of the Sinai campaign will depend on what we do in the future. If we put up our hands, it will have been a negative achievement, a failure. But if we are not discouraged, if we do not give up this policy, then the Sinai campaign will have been a first-rate accomplishment, a guarantee of our security.

Sinai climaxed a critical struggle, but no one can tell whether it is over. The Sinai campaign meant that the State of Israel is ready to do anything required by its vital needs—viability, security, and the assurance of its rights—and if this means we must have another Sinai campaign, another Sinai there will be, even in the face of the gravest political obstacles. And if tomorrow five Sinais are required, then there will be five Sinais. If we see matters in this light, then the Sinai campaign will be a warning to the Arab countries and a testimony to Israel's ability and readiness to intensify the struggle, to go to war and to emerge victorious rather than sacrifice our interests.

Ready Again

We have withdrawn from Sinai. Whether the retreat was necessary, or justified, has nothing to do with the struggle itself, a struggle that has not yet ended. There is only one answer for the future. So long as the fight for our lives and rights is not over—so long as the border settler, every immigrant, every Jew in this country cannot live his life, plant a tree, lay a water pipe, sit in his house at night without fear that a grenade may be pitched in through the window—we must be prepared to continue it. We must be ready not to retreat in this struggle even if we are forced to retreat geographically, and it is up to us, the soldiers, up to the Israel Defence Forces, and its officers first and foremost, to be not only ready for war but capable to ensure continued victory.

Middle East Scene

Iraq: Struggle For Succession

By Amnon Bartur

THE crop of the week's reports from Baghdad has been of the usual perplexing variety. Kassem went on "getting better" and being "in excellent health," the Military Governor-General ordered a one-and-a-half-hour cut in the nine-hour night curfew; Colonel Mahdawi, the irrepressible President of the "People's Court," announced that the trial of the Sole Leader's assailants is to begin in his court in the middle of this month. Following King Hussein's indiscreet offer to save Iraq from Communism, everybody in Baghdad protested that the regime was ready to crush any attempt at intervention by Jordan or the United Arab Republic. To top it all, Kassem made the dramatic revelation that he had already named a successor in case he died — an eventuality about which he expressed himself totally indifferent.

However perplexing these reports may be, they seem to agree that life in Baghdad is gradually returning to normal and that comparative quiet obtains throughout the country. Yet there are some indications that it is the kind of lull that precedes a storm. Despite rumours that his regime's days are numbered, Kassem may continue in full control for a long time to come, especially since he is widely accepted, in Iraq and in many world capitals, as the only alternative to total chaos. But there seems to be no doubt now that strong and well-organized groups inside Iraq are working for a change of regime — and not all of them are to be found outside Kassem's circle.

The Three Trends

Broadly speaking, there are three main political trends in Iraq today, represented, in the order of their respective strength, by the following groups:

1) The "Nationalists," who believe in an independent existence for Iraq and want to keep the country out of the reach of both Moscow and Cairo. This group includes the majority of those who wield power in Iraq today, and seems to be fairly representative of general opinion in a country with so much diversity in its ethnic and denominational structure. Kassem is himself the archetype of this group.

2) The Communists, who remain the best-organized and only openly active political group in Iraq. They draw their strength from the street mobs and the numerous organizations which they control — the Popular Resistance Movement, the Students' Union, the Peace Partisans, the Union of Peasant Organizations, the Democratic Youth Movement and the League for the Defence of Women's Rights. They seem to have considerable following among the army ranks, as shown by the Kirkuk performance last July.

3) The Nasserists, who advocate immediate merger with the United Arab Republic. Their influence having greatly diminished since the revolution both in the Army and among the intelligentsia, they are now reduced to the status of plotters and conspirators. Their leaders, including the luckless Colonel Abdul Salam Aref, are now either in prison or working from Damascus and Cairo for the overthrow of General Kassem. There seems to be little doubt that it was they who were behind the attempt upon Kassem's life on October 7, probably in direct collusion with U.A.R. authorities.

ABDI

Abdi's Role

Neither the Communists nor the Nasserists, however, are in a position to take over direct rule from Kassem. For one thing, neither is sufficiently strong to assume control uncontested. For another, the success of either of the two groups in an open bid for power is bound to create international and regional complications which may prove its undoing.

However, while the Nasserists are too weak to produce anything serious by way of real leadership, they seem willing to give their support to any middle-of-the-road candidate for power, provided only that he is willing and strong enough to curb the Communists. Current rumours depicting General Ahmed Saleh el Abdi, Military Governor-General and Chief of Staff, as being in league with the Nasserists, must have their root in the circumstance that Nasser's followers prefer him to Kassem because Abdi has repeatedly stood firmly against Communism.

In reality, however, Abdi makes every impression of being a true "Kassemist" — probably a little more so than Kassem, whose habit of letting himself be led by the Communists and their sympathizers among his own circle has earned him the dislike of his revolutionary colleagues. Abdi's increasing power stems from the fact that he is emerging as the only visible alternative to Kassem who is acceptable both to Kassem's own non-Communist supporters and to the Nasserists.

The Two Contestants

As with the Nasserists, so it is with the Communists. Unable to produce a man of their own with the needed stature, they have been building up Colonel Fadhel Abbas el-Mahdawi, whose performances at the People's Court have established him as at best a Communist puppet. As the only man who can stand up to Abdi right now, Mahdawi is frequently and reliably mentioned as his most serious rival in the struggle for power, and is said to be the Communists' own choice as Kassem's successor.

It must be noted here that all this does not necessarily mean that the contestants are actively working for the elimination of General Kassem. On the contrary — and here is where Kassem's real strength lies — both would prefer to see Kassem's rule continue rather than be forced into a war of mutual annihilation. As long as Kassem remains the only arbiter and moderator, each of the contesting groups can continue to hope that it will eventually overpower the other.

But a showdown may come just the same, and it can come at any time. The failure of the assassination attempt against Kassem has served to put it off for some time, but the least incident may spark off the final struggle for power. This is the source of the nervousness which seems so to pervade Baghdad these days.

However, even if nothing out of the way happens in the meantime, the forces now working behind the scenes to seize control will have to be ready for open combat in exactly two months. On last July 14, Kassem ceremoniously announced that political parties would be allowed to function as of January 6, 1960 and that parliamentary elections would follow soon. Theoretically at least, Kassem may then have to relinquish power to a democratically elected administration. Some quarters, apparently inspired by the Communists, already speak of Kassem as being, in addition to Sole Leader, "the first President of the Iraqi Republic."

A better way of eliminating Kassem politically can hardly be thought up, to be sure; but it is somewhat difficult to imagine Kassem as anything but the Sole Leader of the Immortal Iraqi Republic.

King Hussein greeting the Shah of Iran in Jordan this week. On the agenda : Communism in Iraq.

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Nov. 8	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich
	0825	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0920	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1035	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	1920	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Nov. 9	0145	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0730	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Teheran
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1000	EL AL	Rome
	1050	ALITALIA	Rome
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Nov. 10	0045	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0235	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Brussels
	0905	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
WED. Nov. 11	0145	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Rome, London
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
THURS. Nov. 12	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0825	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1845	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. Nov. 13	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0935	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1005	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to
TUES.	10.11	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

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אוד מוביל בכל הדרכים גם הדרכים מובילות לאוד

AIRFARES TO DROP

El Al Wins Reductions But Drops Lead

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ALTHOUGH most participants would describe the International Air Transport Association conference in Honolulu last month as a failure because very few concrete decisions were reached, the definite impression is that fares will topple in the new jet age.

Most major airlines will be flying huge jet planes within a year. Thus their seating capacity will be much greater — in some cases double of what they have now — and their main concern is to find ways of filling these seats with paying passengers. The obvious solution is to lower fares. The IATA wrangling at Honolulu was by how much, on which routes and when, and saw the jet and jetless airlines tugging in different directions.

According to Mr. M. Ben-Ari, who headed El Al's three-man delegation, the Israel airline scored a success in Honolulu. For although the conference broke up without changing the *status quo* in Europe and Middle East fares, group travel reductions were authorized for Israel-bound Europeans. Fares for groups of 25 and over have been reduced by 50 per cent in winter and 40 per cent in summer. Groups of six persons or more will benefit by 37½ per cent reductions and individuals by 30 per cent — if these commuters are here on organized tours, and in winter only.

Israelis' Turn

For Israelis going abroad, parallel reductions will go into effect only in winter 1960-61—unless radical changes are introduced by a second IATA conference.

Mr. Ben-Ari, who is Director of El Al's Sales Division, anticipates that these reduced fares to Israel will increase air travel here by 15 to 20 per cent this winter.

For lack of unanimous agreement on the main issues, the IATA fare-setting conference broke up, leaving over it the sword of Damocles that airlines of 80 nations may see themselves forced to set their own fares. Hitherto, all international fares have been set by the unanimous agreement of all 79 IATA airlines. It seems that the stage is now set for cut-throat competition — and the possible end of IATA — when the current agreements run out on March 31, 1960. However, Mr. Ben-Ari anticipated that IATA would call for a further conference in an endeavour to retain the organization, or that governments would fall back on air agreements in order to thrash out compromises.

BOAC led the demands for fare cuts, proposing three classes, first, tourist and economy class, throughout the world. At present the remunerative "economy class" is operated only across the North Atlantic. BOAC wanted the economy class to be as much as 20 per cent lower than present tourist class travel. Less dramatic are the cuts suggested by Pan-American. TWA and some smaller airlines who propose two classes, the lower to offer 12 to 15 per cent cheaper travel than tourist rates now.

Other small airlines, not yet in possession of jets, are not keen to have jet fares lowered yet. The Israel airline would like a difference of 15 per cent instead of the present five per cent, between jet and non-jet flights. The turboprop Britannias come into the "non-jet" category, and this would mean El Al cutting its rates by 10 per cent if jets remain at their present tariffs.

El Al Drops Lead

From any point of view, El Al cannot feel as comfortable today as it did two years ago, when it led the field across the Atlantic with its turboprop Bristol Britannias. The El Al pace now looks likely to be beaten by practically every airline crossing the Atlantic. This is due to a remarkable marking of time by the Ministry of Transport for the past two years. Only now has the Ministry decided to order long-range jets. At best, these craft will be operated by El Al in 1962.

To retain a semblance of the 65 per cent load factor that it has had so far this year, El Al is pinning its hopes on its reputation for a fine cabin service and the "clientele" who have travelled with it regularly so far. It claims also that it will fly fastest between Lydda and New York and vice-versa until the big jets come here in 1961. Also, a general increase in tourism is expected from the U.S. to Europe and Israel.

Long Hops

In efforts to compete with "jet appeal," El Al will introduce "long hops" on its European routes, flying non-stop to London, Paris, Zurich and other cities, which will make the Britannia flights faster than the shorter-range jets that make stopovers *en route* to these cities.

El Al had its best summer this year and may show a profit for the summer season. It did best on its Europe to Israel runs, and could do better still once it exchanges its four Constellations for more modern planes. In future negotiations for joining a consortium or an air union El Al would have a far stronger hand if it could boast a jet fleet across the Atlantic and modern services in Europe. In this fastest-changing competitive industry, El Al has no chance of economic survival trying to stand on its own feet with a fleet of planes that is fast turning obsolescent.

Swissair Joins DC-8 Order

Swissair, which has been a customer of Douglas since 1935, when it acquired twin-engined 14-seater DC-2s, has ordered the new DC-8 jet (see picture). Up to now, a total of 150 DC-8s, worth over $750 m., have been ordered by a variety of airlines. Douglas had devoted to this project seven years of research, development work and materials testing as well as $250m. private capital, before the first DC-8 started on its maiden flight last year. Swissair will receive its first DC-8 in February 1960, the second in April and the third in September.

JET ASSEMBLY LINE AT BEDEK

The Bedek Maintenance and Assembly Plant at Lod Airport is now assembling the French Fouga jet trainer (top). Other Bedek workers are seen checking the balance of an El Al Britannia propellor and building a control panel. Israel Bonds Photos

DC-8 KLM's Birthday Present

"Life Begins at Forty" for Dutch Airline

By a Special Correspondent

Artist's impression of K.L.M. DC-8 jet.

KLM — the oldest airline in the world — has just marked its 40th birthday. For 40 years KLM has flown aircraft powered by piston engines; from the flimsy open plane of 1920 to the DC-7C airliner which in 1959 covers the distance from Europe across the North Pole to Tokyo in 30 hours. The piston engine is now going to make room for engines based on other principles, which eliminate the crankshaft, the piston engine's greatest drawback, and make it possible to use other fuels and permit lighter engine constructions with greater power.

The finest application of these principles is to be found in the pure jet engine, which will power the huge DC-8 which, within five months, is to reduce the travel time from Amsterdam to New York from 15 hours to eight. This jet aircraft will bring about a complete revolution in the structure of civil aviation, a revolution which will make flying still faster and more comfortable.

After World War II KLM became the first European airline to operate a scheduled service across the North Atlantic to New York, and at the same time a European network was built up again and the company's activities were extended to all the other continents. In 1958 KLM completed its round-the-world circuit by inaugurating a route over the North Pole between Amsterdam and Tokyo; the latter city was already the terminus of the route via South-East Asia. KLM also took part in the London-Christchurch Air Race in 1953, winning first prize in the handicap section with a DC-6A carrying a full load of emigrants.

KLM is a non-subsidized, profit-making company whose shares are listed on the New York and Amsterdam stock exchanges; 51 per cent of the registered capital is held by the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Flying to London in 1920

AT one o'clock in the afternoon of May 17, 1920, a frail little plane landed at Schiphol, near Amsterdam. On board were two English journalists, a bundle of English newspapers and a congratulatory letter from the Lord Mayor of London to the Burgomaster of Amsterdam.

It was a historic moment for the Netherlands. That small DeHavilland, chartered from a British air transport company, was the first KLM flight, although the Company had been formed six months earlier.

Those first passenger flights could hardly be described as comfortable.

Carried by Porters

On arrival at Schiphol the air travellers were carried in the arms of some sturdy porters from the car to the plane, because especially in wet weather the ground was covered with mud.

The passengers then clambered into the open, canvas-covered plane on a step-ladder. With their goggles, parachute and life-jacket, they resembled Arctic explorers.

The panel was equipped with a compass, which usually spun like a top. But that did not matter, for the pilot could always take his bearings from a farm where the washing was always hung out at fixed times.

In this way they reached Calais, the starting-point for the Channel crossing. Here too the old-time pilot had no need of a compass, because he simply followed the line of the long straight pier. He watched the shadow of the plane on the water surface in order to correct any drift and then headed for Dover.

Once across the Channel, the rest was easy. To reach his destination the pilot simply followed the railway from Dover to London. The only thing he had to pay attention to was to remain directly above the railway track, for if there was a strong headwind the trains sometimes made faster progress than the plane and this gave rise to complaints from the passengers that it was quicker to travel by rail than to fly. That problem was solved by flying above the track so that the passengers could not see the trains underneath.

KLM's standard aircraft in 1920 was the DeHavilland DH-9, above. In the second year of actual flying, KLM introduced the Fokker F 3 (below). This plane carried five passengers at a speed of 130 k.p.h.

Helicopters Are Becoming Israel Farm-Hands

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT was Jerry Renov who flew Piper Cub sorties into besieged Jerusalem during the War of Independence, landing supplies several times daily and, later the same night, flying down to isolated Sdom. He was the first man ever to land a plane (by kerosene lamps) in a clearing over the Dead Sea settlement. His daring exploits in transferring wounded from the Negev fighting are his greatest pride.

Now again "the boy from Louisiana" is going to places where none went before him — in the comparatively peaceful vocation of spraying fields. Two months ago, Jerry received the first of three Dutch "Kolibrie" ramjet helicopters with spraying gear, which enable him to spray and dust country where no other plane can reach. "I get the jobs the farmers can't do on the ground, and the Piper Cubs and Steermans can't get at from the air," Jerry told us this week. The cost of helicopter work for farmers, at about IL1,750 per dunam, is twice as high as by plane, yet the helicopter is so much more versatile and suited to spraying work that Jerry Renov reckons to have three of them fully employed in this country.

'Wings of Israel'

Jerry set up the "Wings of Israel" company with American investments. At present it operates only one of the two-seater Kolibries which it took eight years to develop especially for agricultural purposes. At Nahal Sorek the "Wings of Israel" helicopter was employed on reed and weed killing in the drainage canals; at Palmachim, at weed clearing; for the Hula Authority, at defoliation; and at Hasolelim and Alonim, at spraying cotton.

This type of work is, of course, very mild compared to some of the improbable feats of helicopters. They have hoisted injured men to safety from mountain peaks and crevices, plucked pilots from turbulent seas seconds after they crashed, herded reindeer in Sweden or buffalo in Oklahoma, and in New Zealand a 'copter flew into the crater of an active volcano, deposited a geophone, and unrolled cable to an observatory six miles away to help scientists observe eruptions.

The "Wings of Israel" team look more like roving entertainers than enterprising farm-hands. They camp at the site of their work during the afternoon with Jerry's car, a caravan and their flat-topped FWD truck that carries the blue-and-white helicopter. The team comprises an agronomist, a mechanic, a desk man and Jerry, who pilots the "4X-BEE" helicopter. Work starts at first light in the morning.

Teamwork is the secret of success for such operations, for while the helicopter is spraying, log sheets have to be filled in, refueling requirements anticipated and spray chemicals made ready.

Above them, the $26,000 Kolibrie helicopter looks like a weird mechanical gnat. It carries four tanks, two containing spray or dusting mixture and two with kerosene, which is its fuel. The 'copter has a 15-metre-wide "spray broom" with 38 nozzles which spray at once over an area 20 metres wide. It flies at a speed of 20 to 25 k.p.h. a metre-and-a-half above the ground. The strong downswish of the helicopter's rotor forces the spray into the plants, thus generally not requiring a second or third treatment after the tops have been cut off. Jerry has completed 90 dunams in 18 minutes, but timing depends on the amount of spray required per field.

A considerable advantage of the helicopter over the plane is that it loses very little time in having to get to the spraying site. The helicopter takes off from its truck, whereas planes have to reach the nearest landing strip.

The safety aspect is another where the helicopter scores. Spraying involves a most dangerous type of precision flying and this has been only too amply proved here by the fact that two young pilots lost their lives in accidents in recent years. With the helicopter, in the event of engine trouble it can land without bother. It travels also at less than a quarter the speed of spraying planes and can hover, fly sideways, backwards or upwards. No serious accident has yet occurred in helicopter farmwork here.

The 'Jericopter'

Jerry Renov and his improbable machines match like bread and butter. His friends (and the P.O. cable office) call the combination "Jericopter." But the carefree boyishness and warm friendliness of Jerry Renov should not mislead. Jerry is 37 years old and the father of four children. His is a serious business, whose potential was carefully weighed before going into it. He first came to Israel in 1948, to study at the Hebrew University. He had been a pilot in the U.S. Air Force. After the War of Independence, in which he played a heroic role, he returned to America and was instructor in the U.S. Air Force. He came back to Israel in 1956 and worked as a civilian with the Israel Air Force, and later with Bedek, before starting up on his own with "Wings of Israel."

"We are living in Rehala, and the Renov family is in Israel for good now. The kids already speak better Hebrew than English," says Jerry, still in that inimitable Louisiana drawl.

THE 'JERICOPTER'
The Dutch "Kolibrie" ram-jet helicopter is a spraying operation. Long pipe projecting to left feeds a dozen spray nozzles.

BOAC is Back: Veteran of Lydda

THE British Overseas Airways Corporation, which resumed its flights to Lydda this week, is actually an "old-timer" in this country.

Originally it was "Imperial Airways" that operated out of Gaza, before transferring to the newly laid Lydda airport in 1938. Imperial Airways was a predecessor of B.O.A.C., which came into being early during World War Two. Lydda was then a busy transit stop for flights to the Far East and Australia and, of course, for westward flights.

But as the airlines suspended services to this part of the world, BOAC became the only civil airline to operate through Lydda during the war. Tiberias old-timers will fondly remember the days when their lake was a "landing ground" for the BOAC "C-class" flying boats, which continued their flights to Australia in one direction and to Europe in the other. These flying boats also landed at Kalia on the Dead Sea.

BOAC continued to operate here in the turbulent pre-State days—this despite having a full employees' bus attacked and burnt out near the airport. The service was finally suspended in 1948. In August 1949, BOAC was back flying in with four-engined Avro Yorks, to be replaced by Argonaut airliners, flying from London to Lydda, which had become a terminus. The service continued until April 1955, when BOAC explained the suspension of its services because of "commercial reasons" or the "shortage of aircraft." Here the stoppage was attributed to Arab boycott pressure.

Expansion Programme

The British airline is now in the midst of a worldwide expansion programme. According to its spokesman for the southern routes, Mr. M. Chesney, "the commercial prospects for BOAC flights to Israel look promising." The company considers Israel a leading tourist country in the area. BOAC intends to fly in Boeing-707 jets in 1961, when Lydda Airport will be ready to receive them.

A pleasing aspect of the renewed BOAC flights here is that Lydda has again become a transit stop for them. The Britannias' twice-weekly route will be London-Geneva-Lydda-Teheran. In the Iranian capital there will be a hook-up with Comet jet connections to the Far East and Australia.

The general manager of the BOAC office at 4 Rehov Hess in Tel Aviv is one of the company's veterans in this country, Mr. Isaac Anselm. Several other airline managers in Israel also toasted BOAC this week, for it was with that company that they began their "airline careers." P.K.

Jets Transform Airline Service

TWA Breaks Jet Record

TRANSWORLD Airlines, which flew more jet miles last month than any other airline, will begin non-stop international jet service with TWA Boeing 707 Intercontinental Jetliners, between New York, London and Frankfurt on November 23 and between New York, Paris and Rome on December 3.

Using the largest and fastest commercial jetliner in the world, TWA will reduce flying time between New York and London to six hours and 25 minutes eastbound, and will cut present elapsed times eastbound between New York and Paris to six hours 45 minutes.

TWA flew 3,814,000,000 revenue passenger-miles for the first eight months of 1959, more than any other airline in the world. In addition, TWA broke its own all-time monthly record for domestic operations by flying 84,141,700 revenue passenger miles within the U.S. in August. This was a 21 per cent increase over August 1958. TWA combined domestic and international operations for the month of August produced a total of 625,000,000 revenue passenger miles which led all other air carriers in the world and was nearly 22 per cent greater than TWA's total for August 1958.

Caravelles Impress, Open New Routes

● On all Air France European routes where the Caravelle has begun to replace propeller-powered planes, the French twin-jet aircraft has proved a remarkable success and has been enthusiastically acclaimed by passengers. The Caravelle has also given complete satisfaction in respect of punctuality and reliability.

During their first three months in scheduled service — from May 5 to July 31 1959 — on the Paris-Rome-Athens-Istanbul, Nice-Rome, Paris-Rome, and Paris-London-Nice routes — Air France Caravelles have carried a total of 32,773 passengers. This represents a daily average of 285 passengers for that period, when only three jetliners were operating on each route.

Additional Caravelles have since been put into service, and now fly on the Paris-Beirut and Paris-Tel Aviv routes.

Caravelles also began flying regularly between Paris and Geneva this week and the Paris-Istanbul sector via Rome and Athens was also extended to Ankara. This week also sees Caravelles on the Paris-Frankfurt-Berlin line, and they will start flying between Paris and Algiers tomorrow. They are to go into service between Paris and Cairo in December and as of January 1 the Paris-Zurich and Paris-Munich-Vienna routes will be included in the Caravelle network.

T.W.A. Boeing 707 jetliner in flight.

Olympic To Fly Comets

● Olympic Airways has placed an order for two 4-engine Comet-4B jetliners, to be in service by next spring.

A Comet-4B jetliner on test flew from Hatfield near London to Athens last July, covering the 2,400 kilometres in three and a half hours. Today's airliners take about six hours 45 minutes. Even compared with the fastest airliner time till now (four hours and 37 minutes), the Comet saved a full hour.

The Comet-4B cabins seat 87 (22 first class and 65 tourist), are excellently air-conditioned and beautifully furnished. One of the advantages is that the passenger enjoys a noiseless trip. Another vital consideration is the ability of the Comet to use relatively short runways and airfields that have not the best of topographical approaches.

'Turbofan' Helps Develop Power

● Quicker take-offs, increased speed, and consequent ability to climb above airport traffic patterns are among the advantages cited by American Airlines in its new programme to replace the turbojet engines in its Boeing 707 jet fleet with the new Pratt & Whitney turbofan engines.

The turbofan differs from the turbojet engine in that it has an additional turbine wheel, or fan, in its forward section. This extra fan draws in more air and compresses it, and a considerable portion of this air bypasses the burning section of the engine, adding to the total thrust.

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DIRECT FLIGHTS EACH WEEK

TEL AVIV
ISTANBUL
JOHANNESBURG
ATHENS
ROME
VIENNA
ZURICH
MUNICH
COLOGNE
PARIS
BRUSSELS
AMSTERDAM
NEW YORK

ONWARD CONNECTIONS TO ALL IMPORTANT WORLD CENTRES

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Gordon Lawrenson Agency

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, November 6, 1959

Pension Funds Consolidate

Mutual Approach "Encourages New Members"

By M. ZINAMON

THE two articles that appeared on this page on October 9 under the titles "Pension Funds' Impasse" and "Pension Funds Financing Inadequate" are based on a review of the pension funds' position that was published in the September 1959 issue of "Gimlaot," but the conclusions of the survey cited are not as negative as one might suppose from reading the two articles.

"Gimlaot," a publication devoted to the problems of pension insurance, supplies data regarding the personal capital of the funds' members as well as figures on the "present value" of the pension allowances being paid to pensioners in relation to the capital accumulated in the funds; in this respect the September review is, as a matter of fact, both positive and encouraging.

"This tremendous volume of accumulated capital (in the pension funds) fully suffices to cover the pensions being paid at present and those which will fall due for many years to come," the review says. "It is not the members' personal capital that constitutes the source of payment but the accumulated total in the fund, so that very limited importance should be attached to the members' individual accounts. Collective accumulation on the one hand, and the continuity of the funds' existence on the other, are the principles ensuring the funds' stability and the assurance of pension payments in the future."

So much for the conclusions of the review. It should also be borne in mind that in the three big funds which each have 55,000 members and together account for 80 per cent of the membership covered by the survey, current commitments to pensioners amount to only five per cent of the accumulated capital, and not 20 to 30 per cent, as mentioned in "Pension Funds' Impasse."

Evidence of Solidity

And since the ratio between the "present value" and the accumulated capital is one of the basic factors determining the stability of the pension fund, an average of under five per cent — which is, at that, due to decrease in the coming years — is ample evidence of the funds' solidity.

The funds' ability to fulfil their commitments to members continuously depends on the membership's age composition, and on other considerations which were taken into account when the funds were established. All these factors are also constantly checked and re-examined in order to ensure that all commitments, current and future, will be met.

The remark of the survey (when dealing with the accumulated personal savings required to finance the pensions at present being paid out) that "no member could ever raise such amounts in his lifetime" doubtless refers to those persons who are at present receiving pension allowances even though the pension funds were not in existence at all during a considerable part of their working years, so that in their case the "accumulation period was insufficient." But this cannot be projected into the future.

The age composition of the pension fund membership proves that relatively few members will go on pension during the next few years. The reason is that no one is admitted to a fund today unless he is at least ten years below pension age. This precautionary period will be enough to decrease the ratio between the "present value" and accumulated capital still further.

Mivtahim Ratio

At Mivtahim, the country's largest pension fund, the ratio of "current commitments to pensioners" to accumulated capital did in fact decrease from 7.5 per cent in 1958 to six per cent in 1959; and the ratio between total payments to pensioners and total accumulated capital dropped in the same period from one per cent to 0.8 per cent.

As a matter of fact, whereas the pension capital increased considerably during 1959, actual payments to pensioners during the same year increased only slightly, for the aforementioned reasons.

On the basis of the very substantial data available to us, it can conclusively and emphatically be established that the prevailing situation, where the large pension funds pay out only a small percentage of the accumulated capital in current annual payments to pensioners, will continue for many years. During this period very substantial amounts will accumulate in the funds for pension reserves.

According to the review published in "Gimlaot," the total capital of the pension funds at the end of 1958 amounted to IL139m. and is increasing annually by more than IL40m. These amounts constitute an important, and perhaps the main source of constructive savings in the State, for they are subject to long-term investment and are tapped for the country's productive and economic development.

Cautious Approach

The men who conceived and established the idea of collective pension funds were, from the very outset, fully conscious of the great responsibility which these institutions assume towards their members. They accordingly refrained from putting the idea into practice without a thorough and basic examination of all aspects involved. This can be illustrated by Mivtahim, whose pension plan was prepared and suggested by the late Professor Benenson after a very fundamental investigation based on a detailed actuarial report. This actuarial report was then examined by each of two additional actuaries of high repute, before it was submitted to the Histadrut for consideration and approval.

Despite the fact that the plan has been functioning for only five of the 30 years for which it was calculated, and even though the present structure of the fund is substantially solid and Mivtahim continues to develop rapidly and in the desired direction, it has nevertheless recently been decided to subject it to another intensive actuarial examination in order to once again test whether the fund is developing according to plan.

As for concern lest young members refuse to belong to pension funds together with, and on the same basis as old members, and so to carry the burden of ensuring the sound existence of the fund, the fundamental principle upon which collective insurance throughout the world is based is the mutual responsibility of its members.

This point particularly is a source of pride to the Histadrut's pension funds as well as to pension insurance funds throughout the world.

The collective responsibility of insurance is the criterion which differentiates between these pension funds and individual insurance as practised by commercial insurance companies, where the premiums of each insured are based on his own actuarial position.

'Low' Payments

The mutuality involved in the collective pensions makes relatively low payments possible for all, irrespective of age. In addition it is only this mutual approach to social insurance which can guarantee that pension allowances will in due course be paid, for it is based on the principle that a given number of actual paying members can support a related number of pensioners.

The facts are definitely encouraging and at variance with the conclusions of the writer of the article. In many cases the atmosphere of mutuality is one of the causes which motivates young people to join the pension funds, together with other workers, at their place of employment, out of a desire to aid their older colleagues.

Moreover, the pension agreements which are included in our collective labour agreements embrace all the workers of the enterprises and trade unions which are a party to the agreements. It is impossible for any worker or any group of workers to dissociate himself or themselves from any single clause of the agreements.

It should be noted that the fund managements and the Histadrut give substantial consideration and attention to the investment of the funds' monies. In addition two years ago the Ministry of Finance issued regulations governing the investment of pension fund monies, and in this respect the pension funds are also under the control of the Ministry's Director of Saving.

The "new Jordan" — the main canal in the drained Hula Basin (looking north). Engineers fear that silt and possible flooding may damage the drainage works. At right, Syrian farmers hoe a cabbage patch (foreground) and tend corn in a J.N.F. drained section of the eastern demilitarized zone. The actual border lies beyond the belt of corn, halfway up the hillside, which is honeycombed with Syrian positions.

Photos by Ronnen

FLOOD DANGER IN HULA

Permanent Authority for Basin Needed

By MEIR RONNEN

THE Hula Basin, the chief characteristics of which have been malarial swamps and the world's most unstrategic position, has still another ace of spades up every one of its hilly sleeves: the immense quantity of water that pours into it every winter from a three-sided watershed estimated at over 1.5m. dunams in area. This flow is one of the mainstreams of Israel's water resources. This year it could also be the weapon with which the valley may strike back at the men who have overrun it.

Drainage and maintenance work in the Hula has come to an end for this season. Now that it has begun to rain, heavy earth-moving machinery can no longer move in the vast powdery basin that was, until last year, the bed of a swamp lake.

Double Task

The Jewish National Fund has been engaged in a double task since the main drainage was completed just a year ago — maintenance of the network of canals and the surveying and readying of the demilitarized zone in the eastern Hula for work next year. The publication three months ago of a report on the state of the drainage canals brought a sharp outcry against the J.N.F. and the Hula planning authorities, although a survey of the situation shows that it is difficult to lay the "blame" at the door of any of the many organizations concerned in the planning and execution of the IL9m. project.

The report was prepared by the Upper Galilee Regional Council in Kiryat Shmona and signed by the local drainage engineer, Hasan Goldberg, who has just been appointed Tahal's planning officer for the region. It said that neglect in maintenance and faulty construction were endangering the reclamation project, and substantial additional investment would be needed if breakdowns and flooding were to be avoided.

Engineers' reports to the Regional Council said that bringing the project to completion as well as rectifying the many construction faults and repairing the ravages of neglect might cost millions of pounds. Routine maintenance would swallow over IL300,000 a year, or about four per cent of the original investment. (This is not, however, regarded as an unduly high figure.)

Finally, the Agriculture Minister's local development officer, Yitzhak Sela, was quoted as saying that "grave mistakes were made both in the planning and the execution of the project."

The Regional Council represents the Hula settlements, and they are the first to be affected by the project. In one case, a too steeply drained section of the main eastern canal had eroded itself nearly two metres in the course of a year, lowering the water level and affecting the pumping of water to a nearby settlement. Experienced engineers in the settlements are also worried that overflowing canals will carry away their fruit trees and ruin the settlements' common development projects in the valley bed. While the Council had nothing to do with the project, the Hula falls within its area of responsibility, and it seems to fear that it will one day be left holding a large, wet and expensive baby.

J.N.F. Committee

The father of the child is the J.N.F., which drained the 60,000-dunam Hula swamps over a six-year period — 1951-1957 — at a cost of over IL8m. The J.N.F.'s Yosef Weitz, who toured the area following the report, has appointed a committee to examine the veracity of the report. The J.N.F. is currently responsible for the upkeep of the installations and drainage channels, while the Hula Valley Authority, a joint Government-J.N.F.-Jewish Agency body, is in charge of agricultural activities. The "Weitz Committee" is formed by Messrs. Gerev and Tibor of Tahal; Hamer, the J.N.F.'s drainage engineer, and Kublanoff of the Jewish Agency. This committee, however, has no formal authority or government backing and though it is composed of men of professional standing is administratively too far down the ladder to act on the recommendations it may make. Further, it is charged chiefly with seeing if the main plan is being completed satisfactorily rather than investigating what can be done to limit future damage.

The big technical problem is how to get floodwaters through the Hula as quickly as possible. The main canal — the "new Jordan" — is capable of carrying 80 cubic metres of water a second. Such statistics as are available indicate that a flow of up to 150 cu. m. can be expected once every three years, albeit for a short period only; and that a flow of 250 cu. m. per second will occur once every 13 years. Some prophets of doom put the figures even higher, but no exact estimates can be made, for the first accurate measurements are being made for the first time this year.

Haim Sofrin, the J.N.F.'s chief drainage officer, thinks the criticism exaggerated. He is not an engineer, but is acknowledged as the best works manager in the field.

The J.N.F., he admits, like Solel Boneh and the American firms engaged in the project, made some "inevitable" mistakes; but he claims that most of them could not be foreseen and are being remedied. The main channel, he says, will not flood more than an hour or two, if at all. Many problems crop up in the course of the work, he went on. He showed me channels that had been cleaned a month earlier and which were again lined with lush undergrowth. "It's the rich earth and the water."

Other engineers, however, take a more serious view. They are inclined to regard Sofrin as unscientific, although they give him full marks for drive, energy and courage. They maintain that the main canal itself can be badly damaged by a strong flood, apart from crops and installations. They point out that the earth levees remain unconnected in some places, presenting an additional danger of flooding. Rocks and silt may pile up in the canal. (It would, of course, have been impossible to line the canal with concrete as the cost would have been prohibitive.)

Just this brief glance suffices to show that the battle for the Hula is far from over. A Government-appointed committee of investigation, responsible to the Minister of Agriculture, would be helpful. A permanent authority, composed of all the bodies who have an interest in the Hula, with a large annual budget for both maintenance and research, will have to be set up on the basis of the findings. Till now, Tahal has been limited by lack of funds for Hula research, and the only body capable of finding funds and carrying out the little that has been done here this year was the J.N.F. The Minister of Agriculture in the new Cabinet will have to make the decision. By the time he settles into his job, it will be raining hard in the Hula.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on October 23.

Export & Trust Co. Expands

THE Export and Trust Corporation, established by the Ministry of Commerce in 1957 with the object of promoting and organizing exports of small and medium-sized manufacturers, will reach a turnover of $1.5m. in 1959, as compared with $0.6m. in the past year. The volume of orders is, however, steadily rising and the target for 1960 has been set at $2.5m., which will make it possible to reach at last the break-even point.

Approximately one-half of this year's exports are textiles and knitted goods. Another fifth is jewellery, some of which is produced according to the company's specifications. Iran accounts for one-third of the turnover and the U.S. for another quarter, while the rest is divided among about 30 countries. About 40 per cent of the company's turnover is made on its own account, but most of it is sold on commission basis, the rate averaging five per cent. The company also assists manufacturers in obtaining raw materials, in market research, calculations, financing etc.

Defining Role of Consumer Cooperatives

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — An article on the consumers' cooperative movement, published in *The Jerusalem Post* on October 9 and signed by your Economic Editor, is likely to create a distorted picture of the movement's actual situation.

The author comes to the conclusion — or simply states — that the co-ops in Israel are in crisis. His sole basis for such a sweeping statement are the sales figures for the first half of 1959. He admits that the turnover has risen by 3.6 per cent over the first half of 1958, but bases his opinion concerning the alleged crisis on the fact that the rise had been much greater in the preceding year. He mentions Afula, Tiberias and Safad as places where the volume of sales has dropped, but fails to recognize that the drop was due to the discontinuation of special cooperative societies of police members in those towns, when catering for the police was taken over by Shekem. If those societies are omitted, however, the rise in sales is more than 3.6 per cent.

As a matter of fact, the consumers' cooperative societies are now in a situation which can be better described as buoyant. During the years of rationing the public knew that it could best trust the cooperative societies for its supply, but there were some misgivings whether this loyalty would persist after the abolition of food controls. By now we can safely state that the societies have not only kept their place but conquered new ground. In Tel Aviv their turnover increased by 13.5 per cent, in Jerusalem by 28.4 per cent, in Beersheba it almost doubled. It also rose in Ramle, Lydda and Acre. In the non-cooperative villages the societies' sales of groceries and provisions decreased, but there was a rise in the sales of animal fodder — also handled by these societies — which in some cases accounts for some two-thirds of their total turnover. Members of these societies have somewhat reduced their purchases for house consumption, due to the sales difficulties in the dairy and poultry industries, which have affected their income. But the drop in the aggregate turnover of cooperatives in the non-cooperative villages was no more than 1.3 per cent. Can this be called a crisis?

The cooperative consumers' movement in Israel numbers 460 societies with 1,500 shops scattered all over the country. Many of them are off the highways and far from supply centres and depots. It is no simple task to manage such a ramified trade organization so as to assure the regular supply of essentials to a great part of the country's population. Difficulties of transport, personnel, finance etc. must be overcome. If the societies strove for profits and dividends, they could easily confine their activity to the main urban centres and well-to-do quarters. But the movement has invested considerable human and financial resources in developing new societies in new immigrants' settlements, and at long last it has transferred work and responsibility there to local societies, formed and managed by new immigrants, which have by now become regular members of the nation-wide movement. It has been no easy task to establish and educate cooperative societies in the development areas, and to organize there a body of members capable of taking over the responsibility for running the society's business. Nor is it a secret that the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department favoured the opening of private shops there which would have helped solve the perennial problem of social cases. But the cooperative movement has conquered these difficulties and in most settlements cooperative stores are functioning and most of them are managed by local people.

Moreover, sales turnover cannot be regarded as the only criterion of progress and development. On the administrative level, the movement has developed and transformed itself beyond recognition. Small societies have been merged, small branches abolished, self-service has been introduced in many places. This dynamic activity is, of course, accompanied by large-scale investments, which will bear fruit in the future, and during the transitional period the turnover may even drop somewhat. But that would still be far from a crisis.

The author's remark concerning the alleged "commercial secrets" of cooperative societies is rather strange, as these happen to be the only retail trade enterprises that publish annual balance sheets and open to public control.

As regards the cooperatives' employees — numbering over 3,000 — their considerable progress in training and efficiency must be recognized, though many of them are no more young and their decreasing work capacity makes for serious budget problems in several societies. Discussions concerning reforms of the present wage practices are also going on in the appropriate Histadrut bodies.

One more concluding remark: it makes no sense to deal with the cooperative societies on the assumption that they are managed from above. As a matter of fact, each society is managed by its elected management, whose chairman — with the personnel — is responsible for carrying out the decisions. The movement's central bodies are confined to coordination and assistance. The difficulties which the movement is now facing are mainly financial, and they will doubtless be overcome.

Yours, etc.
B. LIFSHITZ

Economic Editor's Reply

When all is said and done, Mr. Lifshitz admits that the consumer cooperatives' sales declined — at least as regards groceries and provisions — while the sales of private retailers have doubtlessly risen this year. Mr. Lifshitz also admits that the cooperatives have budgetary and financial difficulties. What he does not say is that they have these difficulties although no profits are distributed to members, while private traders doubtless earn more than just their wages, or else there would have been no point in promoting consumer cooperatives. To be sure, Mr. Lifshitz states that the societies do not strive for profits and dividends, but what are they after, if not some material gain? Establishing more societies and expanding sales in development areas — in opposition to the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department — may be a task and a target for the movement's central bodies, but hardly for its rank and file. Mr. Lifshitz should therefore make up his mind: either the societies are really managed by members on the spot—then they ought to aim at achieving profits and benefits; or else they are operated on a non-profit basis—in that case, they are certainly controlled and directed from above. All this does not mean that there is no place for consumer cooperation in this country, but only that this form of trade is not an economic objective per se.

Readers' Letters

Egypt Plans Economy Clean-Up

EGYPT is making strenuous efforts to strengthen its foreign trade position, but informed observers in London say that recent moves will be ineffective while the Egyptian currency remains at its present over-valued level.

The Egyptian authorities have made a series of barter deals with Egyptian bloc countries.

But the switch failed to provide more than a very temporary answer to the payments problem. As cotton exports have been sluggish, foreign exchange earnings have recorded no expansion. In the first half of this year, they were running below the level for a year before, which was itself below that for the January-June period of 1957. On the other hand, Egypt's imports were maintained on a high level, due to the capital development programme and to military spending. As a result, the foreign currency reserves which stood at $400m. at the end of 1956 are, at the moment, standing at a bare $200m. And early next year some $70m. of what is left is due to be handed over to Britain for compensating British firms who suffered loss of capital in the 1956 clash between the two countries.

The Egyptian authorities have, therefore, now found themselves compelled to carry out a new overhaul of their trade and payments policies. Egypt is now swinging away from the Soviet bloc, and the new switch is aimed at reducing the emphasis on trade with Communist countries in favour of bigger exchanges with the country's traditional markets in the West.

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Economic News from Abroad

Swiss Bankers Screening

• Switzerland's major banks are going to abandon their traditional neutrality about the origin of capital deposited with them and to introduce some control of the "hot money," for which they have become a safe refuge. The recent collapse of the Beirut money market and the decline of Tangier which is now administered by Morocco, have left Switzerland virtually without competition in this field, but this position also threatens to undermine the international repute of Swiss banks and to strain their relations with several countries, in particular in South America. It is an open secret that, just as on the eve of the Allied victory the Nazi leaders deposited the bulk of the riches amassed by them in Zurich and Geneva, so dictators like Argentina's Peron, Venezuela's Jimenez, Guatemala's Guzman and Cuba's Batista all opened anonymous accounts in Switzerland for amounts running into many millions. However, the pressure of the Swiss government against this practice has grown and the bankers have opted to forestall legal curbs by voluntary action. Henceforth they will refuse to convert "hot money" into Swiss francs or to use it for purchasing Swiss securities or real property, and in cases of patent pilferage they may even turn it down altogether. It is reliably reported that Batista has become the first victim of the new policy and had to settle in Portugal in the end. The new practice may also go a way to meet the American government's demand to put an end to the financial activities of Communist agents through Swiss bank deposits. However, it is unlikely that the screening will also be applied to disquality capital taking refuge in Switzerland for fiscal reasons.

Euratom Slashed

• Euratom's programme for the construction of nuclear power stations has again been drastically reduced. It is now unlikely that more than 2,100 Megawatts of installed capacity will be ready by 1965, as compared with the 4,000 MW still planned last March and the 15,000 MW originally planned. Moreover, implementation of the reduced programme is also running into difficulties. The French are hesitant so long as no adequate insurance has been written for nuclear incidents, and the German plans are still completely unknown. Of the five stations to be built with the help of nuclear fuel provided by America only one — near Rome — is already taking practical shape, and the entire future of the agreement with the U.S. is regarded as jeopardized.

The main reasons for this changed attitude are revised estimates of the future demand for nuclear power due to the present abundance of coal and oil, and the uncertainty concerning the eventual price of nuclear energy as compared with the cost of power produced in conventional stations. In addition, Euratom would like to put off construction in order to develop meantime more advanced types of reactors. It has been financing several experimental reactor projects as well as a scheme for the utilization of burnt uranium fuel, and a project for harnessing fusion energy at Fonteney in France.

Concentration in German Industry

• Changes are expected to be introduced shortly in the German turnover tax and company law, in order to combat the concentration of industry. Although no comprehensive data are available, it has recently been officially stated that half the country's coal output is already controlled by the steel industry; three important chemistry concerns are controlled by coal companies, and 90 per cent of the lignite output are controlled by electric power companies. Moreover, many companies are virtually controlled by banks, which obtain blank proxies from small shareholders.

The new legislation would abolish the present freedom from turnover tax for companies belonging to the same concern, and provide for better information to shareholders on their company's links with other firms and on the business of the concern as a whole. The banks will also have to obtain a special proxy for each company meeting.

Ethiopia Cutting Imports

• Steps to reduce the rising imports of consumer goods are expected to be taken shortly in Ethiopia. In view of the country's deteriorating foreign exchange position. In recent years Ethiopia has generally had a balanced or a favourable foreign trade budget, but in 1958 a gap developed due to the drop in coffee prices and to the persistent rise in imports, which continued in 1959. The import of cotton textiles, shoes, sugar and cigarettes may be banned altogether in order to protect local factories on the home market. For all non-industrial imports, the previous deposit of 50 per cent of value, payable at the time of application, has been increased to 100 per cent.

Stocks and Commodities

Stock Market Not Affected by Elections

THE general steady trend with a firm undertone which had been prevailing on the Tel Aviv Stock Market for some time was not affected by the election results and continued on Wednesday. Dollar-linked bonds retained the investors' attention and prices moved steadily higher, closing two to four points better than a week ago. Tavel Dollar were not quoted as from November 2 owing to the forthcoming first redemption drawing, which will take place in the middle of November, payment being due on December 15. It may be recalled that in accordance with the terms laid down in the Tavel Dollar Ordinance, the Government had the right to either purchase from the market or redeem by drawing one-tenth of the dollar 25 million issue. The present will be the first drawing and all bonds whose number ends in one particular digit will be bought up at 100 per cent, i.e. at IL1.800 per dollar. The dealings in Tavel Dollar will resume after the November 15 drawing. In the meantime all owners of Tavel Dollar will be advised by their banks of the last figure of their bond numbers. The procedure is similar to the one adopted in other linked-bonds drawings.

In the ordinary shares section the tone remains cheerful with prices moving upwards on continuous demand. Bank Leumi shares advanced by seven points and Otzar Hityashvut (the Bank Leumi mother company) by six-and-a-half.

Africa Palestine advanced by two points on lively turnover, I.L.D.C. Bearer were four points higher with no bids forthcoming, while Ata and Kurdaneh were one point down. Moller was 15 pruta up, Teva nine points up, Paper Mills 12 points higher, Delek nine points higher and Palestine Potash two points down. Among the investment trusts Bank Leumi Investment, Ellern Investment and the P.I.A. Unit Trust, the latter on the Blue List, were firmer. Feuchtwanger Investment Trust, expected to be introduced shortly also gained ground. Yam Hamelah B Founders, on the Blue List, was two points up. In the free market, Naphtha shares fluctuated, closing above 150 per cent, while I.O.P. remained steady at around IL5.

The securities dollars, or the so-called travelling dollars, fluctuated considerably during the past week but closed higher and steady on Wednesday.

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Zunz, Explorer of Jewish Values

By SHAUL ESH

LIBERTY AND LETTERS. THE THOUGHTS OF LEOPOLD ZUNZ, by Lustpold Wallach. XI & 157 pp. 17s. 6d. Published for the Leo Baeck Institute of Jews from Germany by the East and West Library, London, 1959.

LEOPOLD AND ADELHEID ZUNZ. AN ACCOUNT IN LETTERS 1815-1885. Edited with an introduction by Nahum N. Glatzer. Leo Baeck Institute 1958. XXVIII & 427 pp. 35s.

THE task of the Leo Baeck Institute (LBI) as stated by Dr. Siegfried Moses, its chairman, in the Institute's "Year Book One" (1956), is "to concern itself with the history of German Jewry since the Emancipation. The factual events leading to the catastrophe under the Nazi regime... will not be included..." This leaves a period of something less than two centuries, roughly the half of which is spanned by the lifetime of Leopold Zunz (1794-1886), the founder of the *Wissenschaft des Judentums*, the "Science of Judaism," now more adequately called in English Jewish Studies. Zunz was not only the founder of this science, but also one of its greatest scholars. His works, comprising scores of articles and about half a dozen voluminous books, have become classics in the field of Jewish history and literature. The most famous of them, the *Gottesdienstliche Vorträge* (1832), was published in Hebrew, provided with numerous additions by Prof. Ch. Albeck, only 12 years ago by the Bialik Institute.

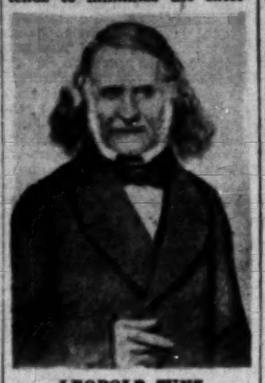
Although there have been various attempts by contemporary and later scholars to describe and evaluate Zunz's life and work, "a definitive biography is still a desideratum," as Prof. Glatzer writes in his preface. The English-reading public has had little opportunity to become acquainted with that scholarly and at the same time bizarre and demonic personality.

Main Aspects

It was not Dr. Wallach's intention to fill the gap entirely with this monograph, since "biography was not within the original scope" of his investigations. His aim was "to put the leading ideas of Leopold Zunz into the frame of the intellectual and political history of the 19th century." In the course of this work the reader makes acquaintance with "each of the chief aspects of Zunz's work," which were, according to the author, his activities "as Scholar, Reformer, Historian, and Politician."

Wallach endeavours to reveal the historico-philosophical basis of Zunz's concept of the *Wissenschaft des Judentums* — besides the influence of his German teachers, the use of Shaftesbury's theory on the interdependence of liberty and letters is stressed — but we are also offered some insights into Zunz's character and the reason of his failure in his public career.

It would seem, however, that the author, in stressing the part that Zunz's character played in this failure, tends to minimize the exter-



LEOPOLD ZUNZ

nal difficulties the philosopher had to struggle with. For instance, the negative attitude of the teachers of the Berlin university towards his petition to the Prussian government to establish a chair for Jewish Studies at that university was indeed alleviated by Zunz's outspoken emancipatory arguments in the petition. But there can be no doubt that the university authorities would have rejected his suggestion, as they did not see the need for the inclusion of "special sciences" in the history faculty; they had earlier rejected the establishment of a chair for Prussian History.

Another point which the author seems to take too lightly in this context is the oligarchic regime in the Jewish communities at that time. Should greater weight not be given to evaluations written by his contemporaries? I have in mind remarks such as that by Solomon Schechter in his essay on Zunz, written in 1887 and included in "Studies on Judaism," about the countries where "Judaism will always remain the private property of the *Parnasim* and a matter of indifference to the great bulk of the community." Schechter thought that it was "difficult to say what turn Judaism would have taken without the influence of Zunz in those parts of the world."

However, the author has shown that he is aware of the weaknesses of the subject of his research. And indeed there were many weak spots, not only in Zunz's queer character, but also in what the author calls his "method of organizing his writings." At no time did Zunz give a systematic account of his thoughts, which it is left for the researcher of our time to glean from the philosopher's collective works. It is only fair to state that Dr. Wallach has succeeded in this task to a remarkable degree.

Effect of Classics

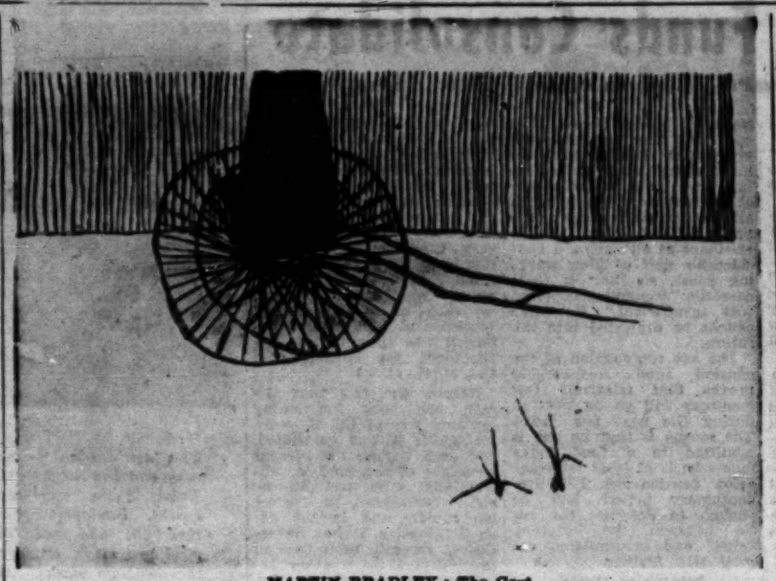
I would especially like to draw attention to chapter four, "The foundation of Zunz's science of Judaism," in which Zunz's basic dependence on the classical scholarship of the early 19th century is clearly shown. He lived up to his teacher's postulate, that "the ideas of Antiquity must and can be brought in lively connection with modern thinking, and in this capacity they exercise a purifying effect." Here we have the key to Zunz's famous saying: *Echte Wissenschaft ist thatensaugend* — "True science bears deeds." He was sure that through the scientific research of Judaism the cause of human freedom, internal as well as external, would be advanced. In this sense it seems justified to claim that Zunz thought "to secure the future of Judaism through the *Wissenschaft des Judentums*." Dr. Wallach who quotes this notion calls it a misinterpretation. But on the same page he concedes that Zunz strove to preserve through research "the values of the Jewish past and *present*" and "to explain the fact of, and *the right to, its* (the Jewish community's) *separate existence* among other communities." It seems to me that the author is merely quibbling over words. More serious seems to be the rather far-fetched interpretation of one passage in Zunz's writings, according to which he believed in the near "disappearance of Judaism as an independent religion." Zunz's growing estrangement and dissociation from the Reform movement in Judaism are almost entirely overlooked. For instance, his public fight for the *Tefillin* and circumcision in the eighteen-fourties does not bear out the author's interpretation.

Unfortunate Oversights

It seems that Dr. Wallach unfortunately was not informed of the publication by the LBI of another book on Zunz, a volume of letters written by or to him and his wife. Thus he was not able to make use of much of the new material, some of which would have been relevant to his studies. The 540 letters are reproduced in the original German, only Prof. Glatzer's 15-page introduction and his notes (45 pp.) being in English. Almost at the time of publication, Prof. Gotthold Weil described in "Kiryat Sepher" and also in the LBI's Bulletin (No. 7) the archives of Zunz, now in the possession of the National and University Library, Jerusalem. It is a pity that the LBI did not hold up the publication of the letters a little longer, in order to publish a representative collection of these letters.

The "Account in Letters" does not entirely fulfil our expectations. The value of the various letters is of great variance. It is not clear which public this edition was intended for. The introduction is written for both the scholar and the layman, while the notes certainly will be comprehensible to the expert only.

These two publications are—each in its own way—important contributions to the Jewish history of the 19th century, in general, and to a future biography of Zunz, in particular. Now that the Zunz archives are available in Jerusalem, it is to be hoped that Jewish historians will make full use of them.



MARTIN BRADLEY: The Cart

Linocut from the "Contemporary British Printmakers" Loan Exhibition from St. George's Gallery London, to be opened at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem, on Saturday by His Excellency Mr. Patrick Hancock, the new British Ambassador to Israel.

CRADLE OF RELIGION

DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION AND THOUGHT IN ANCIENT EGYPT, by J. H. Breasted. Harper & Brothers, N.Y. $1.95.

RELIGION IN GREECE AND ROME, by H. J. Rose. Harper & Brothers, N.Y. $1.60.

MYSTERY ON THE MOUNTAIN, by Theodor Reik. Harper & Brothers, N.Y. $3.75.

By S. C. Hyman

THE first two of these volumes are from Harper Torchbooks, an excellent series of paperback reprints of standard works on religious thought and development.

Breasted's study, originally published in 1912, was a pioneer in the field. Although the subsequent almost half-a-century of discovery and discussion has necessarily modified some of his conclusions, the book is still basic.

Our knowledge of the religious development of ancient Egypt is based on three principal sources: the Papyrus Texts, the Coffin Texts and the so-called Book of the Dead. The first are those found, as the name implies, on the royal pyramids, mainly of the Fifth and Sixth Dynasties, that is, covering a thousand years from the middle of the third millennium B.C.E., but some going back to prehistory. It was Breasted who put order and sense into the vast confusion of the Texts, 1,200 pages of which had been published when he undertook his great work. The Coffin Texts, again as implied in the name, are those found on the coffins; parallel with the Pyramid Texts but intended for the use of other than the royal or noble personages buried in the pyramids. The Book of the Dead is a compilation which draws on these two with the addition of charms and magical devices. These charms, first used for the benefit of the living, gradually became placed at the service of the dead, and, combined with old hymns of praise to Re and Osiris, were written on papyrus and deposited in the tombs. The body of these texts has become known as the Book of the Dead.

Complex Evolution

Putting order into this mass of material, Breasted discerned an evolution in the religion and social thought of ancient Egypt: first, the earliest gods furnished by nature, chiefly the sun and the Nile; then the nationalization of Re, the Sun-God, into the national god of Egypt, and the emergence of Osiris, with his nature of the Nile and its fructification of the soil; the concept of death and the hereafter as a glorious repetition of the earthly life of the kings and nobles; the evolution of social forces and the extension of the hereafter to individuals other than kings and nobles; the growth of the Egyptian empire and the consequent universalization of religion and then on to monotheism and personal piety; the triumph of the priesthood, resulting in intellectual stagnation.

Rose's task was simpler, for the facts were known. Published originally in two separate works — Ancient Greek Religion, 1946 and Ancient Roman Religion, 1948 — he did not have to pioneer. His book is descriptive, and it is a joy to read for the beautiful clarity of the writing and its masterly summaries. I doubt whether there exists any better account of Epicurus than Rose's two pages, or of astrology than his three pages.

Moses Psychoanalysed

Reik's work is quite different. It is not a description or an exposition, but a theory, an attempt to interpret through what he calls archaeologic-psychoanalytic research the single great event of the revelation on Sinai. He finds an analogy between the gathering at and the ascent of Sinai and the gathering of primitive Australian tribes for their initiation ceremonies. In the course of his study, Reik repudiates Freud's view of Moses as an Egyptian and the claim of other scholars for the Egyptian origins of *spiritual* monotheism.

Apart from the attempted demonstration of his conclusions, which is Reik's purpose, the book is of special interest in that it combines the thread of the argument with an account of the thought processes that led him to his researches and results. It is diffuse in a way that Breasted and Rose could avoid, but the reader is given an insight into the methods of a psychoanalyst in this incompletely developed branch of depth-psychology.

Women's Guide To Living in Israel

By Esther Altman

THE STRANGER WITHIN THY GATES, by Alice Campbell Klein. Council of Women's Organizations, Jerusalem, 125 pp.

MRS. Klein, who has lived in Israel for three years (accumulated in four visits), has written an extremely readable "guide to Israel" for — as her introduction says — "those who come to Israel as temporary residents." Among these, she lists members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, foreign missions in Israel, U.N. organizations, academic visitors, and those who have come "to determine whether they want to immigrate." In particular she addresses herself to the "woman of the house," because "she bears most of the burden of settling in."

Although this group at any one time may not be a very large number, it is an ever-changing one, and therefore her advice, which really covers a wide field in what is quite a small booklet, can be of great help to very many women who find themselves in this utterly "different" environment.

Mrs. Klein gives a very brief but concise description of the country geographically and politically, its agriculture and industry, and the usually confusing matter of settlement. She suggests what the temporary resident should (or need not) bring with her in the way of clothing and household equipment; what to look for, and to avoid, in choosing a flat; how to find household help, how to overcome the difficulties of shopping; and advice on services such as laundry, dry cleaning and household repairs.

An important, but necessarily short, chapter deals with schools and camps available for the children of temporary residents.

Other chapters cover currency and weights and measures, information on medical care, leisure-time activities, and an explanatory chapter on Holyday, dietary, religious, and socio-religious observances which the temporary resident will come up against during her stay.

Good Companion

Very useful appendices include a table of currency equivalents; where the offices of the Government Tourist Corporation are to be found; the telephone numbers and addresses of the inter-urban taxi services in the three main cities, Israel's Legations and Consulates abroad; plus some pages for the reader's personal notes.

The usefulness of this little book should make it the constant companion of the new temporary resident (it is small enough to slip into a coat pocket or even into a handbag).

Special mention should be made of the excellent type and printing, done at the Hadassah Apprentice School of Printing in Jerusalem. The illustrations, which are many and excellent, are by Alex Berlyne.

Mrs. Klein, it is easy to see, had a very happy time during her stay in Israel, and in her booklet gives her readers a simple and down-to-earth guide on how to "enjoy Israel's full flavour." She adds: "It is the writer's hope that this pamphlet may make a small contribution toward helping the stranger feel and act at home in Israel." We are sure that it will.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

YEHUDIT Harari's approach to the woman's place in life in general, in family life and in the nation, summed up in her **Isha Va'em b'Yisrael** אשה ואם בישראל (The Jewish Wife and Mother, Massada, 500 pp, IL8.500), is a virtual paean to her place in Jewish life. Going back to Eve, the writer draws on biblical, historical, literary and even political sources to demonstrate the important role the Jewish wife and mother has played in Jewish life.

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IN **Hasha'ar Na'ool** השער נעול (The Gate is Locked, Am Oved, IL1.150) David Maletz "takes up arms against a sea of troubles." For though the setting of his tale is once again the kibbutz (in his first book, "Ma'galot," written 15 years ago, he thoroughly analysed kibbutz life) and this time he also uses the relationship between male and female as a central pivot, he poses an altogether different problem.

He is concerned with the loneliness or the isolation of the individual who has abandoned the intimate contacts he once held as a member of a broader social group as well as part of the observant Jewish community, and even as part of his own family circle.

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BOTH Yehuda Roth, in **Mit'mol V'hayom** מתמול והיום (Yesterday and Today, Sifriyat Poalim, IL8), and Y. B. Shapiro, in **Ha'aretz M'sapperet** הארץ מספרת (The Land Speaks, Zelkowitz, IL4.500) have hit upon a good method of combining geography and history. Whereas Roth draws upon the findings of archaeology to help him show the way round the country and linking his facts with the events that took place in various localities, Shapiro lets the landmarks, hills, wadis and stones of Israel talk for themselves. *M.H.*

. . . and English

LAWRENCE Durrell is one of the few contemporary English writers whose work has been steadily developing both in form and in content. We still remember his poetry as a minor figure in the "New Writing" set and as a contemporary of Auden, Day Lewis and Spender. But from verse he turned to prose, establishing himself as a minor novelist, an evocative writer about places and a first-rate stylist. "Cefalu," a novel of Crete, was his first considerable work of fiction, and read now, after the appearance of the first three of his four-part "inquiry into the nature of modern love" ("Justine," "Balthazar" and "Mountolive"), it seems fairly indicative of what was to come, and hardly justifies the claim recently made by an English critic that Durrell "has *suddenly* produced a work on an almost Proustian scale." "Cefalu" has now been published as a paperback, with the title **The Dark Labyrinth** (Ace Books, 880 pruta). It evolves round the lives and eccentricities of a number of tourists whose party found itself trapped in the newly-discovered labyrinth of Cefalu in the island of Crete. It is a gripping narrative, but it is a little difficult to get at what Durrell is really driving at; he constantly shifts his viewpoint from character to character and from one facet of the truth to another.

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IN his more recent work, however, Durrell seems to have found spiritual satisfaction in a mystique of love. Among his generation of poets and writers — Auden, Day Lewis, Isherwood, Spender — he is not alone in feeling a need for a viewpoint, a creed, a mystique. W.H. Auden found his own salvation in religious conversion, which may sound discouraging for some of his admirers. Those who prefer the early Auden but would like to acquaint themselves with the new should obtain a copy of **W.H. Auden: A Selection by the Author** (Penguin, IL1.225), published last year but now again available in the bookshops. One cannot resist a feeling of shock when one discovers that the selection covers a span of no less than 28 years; one had no idea that Auden and his generation were approaching old age. However, those who know the early Auden will find most of their favourites assembled here — "Taller To-day," "Lullaby," the best of the Ballads, and the two remarkable poems written in memory of Yeats and Freud. They will perhaps miss "Spain" and a few other works. Those for whom this book will be their introduction to the poet will no doubt find it even more rewarding. *N.R.*

Better English

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I be allowed to add a few remarks to Mr. Levenston's review (your issue of Oct. 16) of my book "Practical English Grammar, Explained in Hebrew," Part Two.

I want to point out that there is no doubt about the correctness of the principle that *English should be taught in English*. I also agree with Mrs. Regeberg, who affirms that "English is different from Hebrew." Unfortunately, both seem to have overlooked the fact that there are thousands of pupils in Israel who are unable to grasp their teachers' explanations in English. Nor are these pupils able to understand "This Wide World" without their teacher translating every other word for them. Students with a European background will easily remember words like "hand," "father," "give" and "come," as they hear something similar at home. Not so pupils whose parents were born in other continents. These pupils need some explanations in Hebrew. This is so true that I might say openly (what everyone silently admits) that there are very few schools in Israel where Hebrew is not used as a means of teaching English.

In his wonderful book "An Advanced English Course for Foreign Students" the well-known grammarian Brian Kelly quite correctly states that: It is now universally recognized that the strict application of the rules of the direct method is impracticable and that, while the exclusive use of English in English classes is desirable, where possible, the judicious use of translations saves a great deal of time and does no harm.

We see therefore that the use of the pupil's mother-tongue as a teaching medium is necessary, at least for the first few years, inasmuch as not all our pupils have the same background and ability. At present, thousands of pupils literally suffer all year round from "these boring English lessons." The situation changes as soon as the private teacher steps in, to give many lessons for which the pupil's anxious parents have to pay quite a lot. The results are usually quite good, as private teachers generally explain everything in Hebrew.

Mr. Levenston, quite unexpectedly, reproaches me for having fitted the usual terminology of the English grammar into that of the Hebrew grammar. But I did not simply give the Hebrew equivalent of the term "Active Voice." I merely explained in Hebrew *how* and *when* this form is used, illustrating the rule with several English sentences in the Active Voice. The same with the Passive Voice, Gerund, Reported Speech, Prepositions etc. Where the equivalent is missing, I just translated as nearly as possible, like *Memushach* for Continuous and *Mushlam* for Perfect.

I have adapted English terms to those of the Hebrew grammar where possible, but not the other way round. It is not Hebrew that I am teaching, so I did not need to translate *Pi'el* or *Hif'il* into English. I could not explain English grammar according to the Hebrew pattern.

I have given a comprehensive compilation of the rules of English grammar, i.e. the impractical side, and not just the Hebrew equivalent of grammatical terms. In each case, I first explained the structure of the sentence, i.e. the form of that particular part of speech and its place and function in that sentence, and lastly, I illustrated their usage with a full page of Examples in English.

According to Fowler's "Modern English Usage" the subjunctive is very rarely used as such nowadays and I did not fail to point out (on page 37) that "except for the few examples cited in the same page, this form is rarely used in modern English."

Does anybody seriously expect many students to answer in English, if ever the Matriculation Examination includes an oral test? The Ministry will, I suppose, think twice before acceding to you reviewer's wish. This would be an ideal too difficult to attain in Israel, difficult as it has been in many European countries. Before examining the students orally, I think they should first be taught to speak. This can hardly be done in five times 45 minutes per week, in classes with 40 or more pupils. Let the Ministry first build more classes with an average of 25 pupils, then we can see.

Yours, etc.
SAM BEHAR

Tel Aviv, October 20.

Reader's Letter

Our Reviewer Writes

1. Mr. Behar, Brian Kelly, Mrs. Regberg and I are all agreed that the student's native language may be used in the classroom; in my review I used the word "occasional," not so very different from "judicious." But this is a long way from making a principle of translation as a method in the early stages, and explaining everything in Hebrew. Perhaps Mr. Behar's open declaration pins down the real cause of the low state of English studies in the country. Does he really think, to use his own examples, that words like "hand" and "give" need to be explained in any language? If students in the Matriculation examination write sentences like "give him to go," may not the word-for-word translation method be largely to blame?

2. Whereas Mr. Behar may be aware that he has "adapted English terms to those of the (sic) Hebrew grammar, and not the other way round," the drawback of his method is that his readers will do just that. And he makes it all the easier for them to be misled by choosing English verbs whose Hebrew equivalents are Kal. What about "I fight," "I am accepted"?

3. As for the subjunctive, in his paradigm of the finite verb (p. 49), Mr. Behar gives the form "Subjunctive Mood: he give." Do students really need to learn it thus? When did any of us last hear — or use — it used?

4. Lastly, the oral test. Its main function would be to act as a spur to better English teaching by compelling teachers to teach their pupils to speak. All teaching is difficult with large classes; is this any excuse for deliberately choosing ineffective methods? Until the nineteenth century, translation methods were used everywhere; the history of foreign language teaching in this century is the discovery of more effective ways of using the spoken language — see Mrs. Regberg's bibliography, passim.

STAMPS OF THE WEEK

Every winter since 1924, except for two years, the Netherlands Post Office has issued a series of stamps carrying a premium in aid of children's charities. Their designs have usually depicted children at play and the 1959 series to be issued on November 16 — two of them are shown here — continues the tradition.

O. W. HILL

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

THEY LIVED IN ISRAEL, The Land of the Bible Brought to Life, by Laurence H. Bunker. Chosen Books, London. 59 pp. 2s 6d.

KARNEI ORA קרני אור (Rays of Light, From the Life and Works of Rabbi Yitzhak Ya'akov Reines), by Rabbi Ezer Ariah Rabbiner. Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem. 30c pp.

TAHARAT HAMISHPAHA B'YISRAEL טהרת המשפחה בישראל (Family Purity in Israel), by Rabbi Mordechai Hacohen. Ministry for Religious Affairs. 256 pp. IL2.

MIDRASH RABA מדרש רבה with a commentary by Moshe Arieh Mirkin, Tavnech, Tel Aviv. 280 pp.

THE CAT AND THE MICE, by Leonard Moseley. Harper, New York. 183 pp. $2.95.

DIKDUK V'LASHON דקדוק ולשון (Grammar and Syntax, text book for grade 6), by Y. Kleinman, Karni, Tel Aviv. 159 pp.

HAHAVAYA HADATIT L'SUGEHA החוויה הדתית וסוגיה (The Varieties of Religious Experience, A Study in Human Nature), by William James, translated by Yaacov Kopelovitz Second Edition, Mosad Bialik, Jerusalem, 345 pp.

THUCYDIDES תוקידידס (Thucydides, Historiae Libri I-VIII) translated from the Greek and annotated by A.A. Halevi, Mosad Bialik, Jerusalem, 448 pp.

THE RETURN OF HYMAN KAPLAN, by Leo Rosten, Gollancz, 190 pp. 12/6.

CRIME RATION

THE WIDOW'S CRUISE, by Nicholas Blake. Collins, London 1959. 192 pp.

EVERYBODY knows by now that the highbrow thrillers by Nicholas Blake are written by a don, Professor Lewis. It is therefore not necessary to say a great deal about the excellent style, the subtle characterization, the graphically pictured background, both in the geographical and the social sense. But the high standards Nicholas Blake sets himself oblige us to say that plot and solution are not on a par with the rest, this time. In fact, the ending is plainly incredible, in spite of the art with which Nicholas Blake takes care of every detail.

This should not prevent readers from enjoying the story of a conducted cruise to the Greek islands, with a glamorous rich widow and her dowdy schoolmistress sister on board, together with two delightful twins, boy and girl; a horrible little product of her psychoanalyst parents' upbringing; a Greek lady-killer; a rather bogus Greek scholar; and of course the ubiquitous Nigel Strangeways, with his friend, the sculptor Clare. *PAULA ARNOLD*

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A rare photograph of a Yemenite Jewish bride taken in San'a, Yemen.

HAIFA MUSEUM ACTS TO PRESERVE FOLKLORE

THE Report of the Israel delegation (from the Haifa Ethnological Museum) to this year's Congress of the Unesco organization, ICOM (International Council of Museums), drew attention to the exceptional position of Israel in concentrating immigrant cultures from the Baltic to Bokhara and from Russia to the Yemen, not to mention those of the different communities, both Jewish and non-Jewish, that are native to Israel itself. It also emphasized the dangers that threaten during the forging of a homogeneous nation, the loss of customs, traditions, folklore, and the disappearance of their material manifestations in dress, jewellery and craft utensils. The relevant Committee of ICOM agreed and, taking the broad view, pointed out that Israel enjoyed unique facilities for observing cultural changes and that any comparative study carried out here would benefit ethnology the world over.

The case of the elaborate Yemenite bridal headgear demonstrates the urgency of preservation. As far as is known, all those that were brought by immigrants have been broken up and sold, in separate parts, to antique dealers. It was therefore decided to have one made in Israel for preservation purposes, but a few days before the order could be placed the last craftswoman who resided in this country and who knew the art died. To avoid similar misfortunes, the delegation suggested that the Israel Law forbidding the destruction of historical sites and buildings erected before 1700 A.D. might be amended to cover the conservation of articles of ethnological value, whatever their date.

The man in the street, who immediately senses another call on his pocket, may query the use of collecting material to clutter museums which, in his opinion, will merely provide jobs for a few specialists. Yet the richer and more varied national tradition is, the greater is national self-respect and pride in the past.

Can Be Attractive

That ethnology can be made attractive was amply proved by the astounding success of the Minorities Exhibition, organized by the Ministry of the Interior at Acre, which was visited by 150,000 persons during the 10 months it was open last year. Crowds flocked to see how the Moslems, Druse, Christians and Circassians of Israel live and lived. The result tallied with those obtained by museums in such places at Scandinavia, where the ICOM Congress was held, because the difference between dry-as-dust and alive is the difference in handling the subject.

There is also a dynamic aspect of paramount importance to those engaged in creating a new civilization in Israel. Analysing the process of creativity is fascinating but meets hard going if tradition is at a minimum and, however much one may discount the past, everybody is the sum of his total experience, both historical and personal. Whatever degree of uniformity the Israel people will eventually attain, atavism, in the form of family habits and idiosyncrasies and even particular quirks of expressiveness, will appear among the creative artists after a generation or two; and, unless there is a wealth of ethnological data on which to draw, the critics and experts of the future will be unable to furnish explanations based on fact.

Despite paucity of means, yeoman spade-work has been done. The Ben-Zvi Institute in Jerusalem has concentrated on historical and literary research regarding the Oriental and Mediterranean Jewish communities. In building up a collection of documents and manuscripts, it has acquired photostats and microfilms of material from American and European libraries. At the same time the Institute issues its own publications. Again, Israel Folktale Archives (IFA) has, to date, gathered 1,200 folk-tales from the various communities in Israel, all of which have been registered and card-indexed. These tales prove that the Jewish storyteller acted as a bridge between Western and Oriental folklore, a point that supports ICOM's contention of Israel's favoured position for comparative study.

Municipal Effort

A start was made by municipalities, especially by Tiberias and Beersheba, in the collection of costumes, jewellery, etc., but the eternal question of funds has hindered the continuation of the task. The Histadrut-sponsored Hayim Shalom Institute for Israel Homeland Studies (in Tel Aviv) has a special section, "Man and his Work," which executes research into local work tools and plants, e.g. oil and wine presses, water mills, wells, pumps, etc., and possesses a collection of tools, implements and models, open to the public. "Man and his Work" has also made a preliminary survey of traditional processes in Arab villages, Beduin camps and local Jewish workshops.

The Haifa Municipal Ethnological Museum and Folklore Archives (which directs IFA) was founded exactly three years ago, after a period of preliminary planning, to meet the problem of preserving the traditions of the various Jewish communities and it is the only institution in Israel which tackles the subject along the lines of comparative research. On the one hand, exhibitions have taken place of costumes, ritual objects etc. of the various Jewish communities, their daily life, festivities, folk art etc., and, on the other hand, of Chinese paper cuts; Burmese and Middle East crafts; Polish and Yugoslav arts and crafts; and dresses, weapons and art of the Indian tribes along the Amazon. Lectures and concerts of recorded folk music have been held and films shown. Related educational work among schoolchildren has been carried out. A library of 1,500 books has been built up and photographs filed. Ethnological journals are received regularly.

The Museum owns a collection of Yemenite and Bokharan costumes, Tunisian jewellery, Jewish ceremonial art and much that came with the foreign exhibitions. However, the general straitness of means intrudes. Inadequate accommodation does not permit the display of a suitable portion of the objects, which includes the 300 specimens of the Pevsner Collection of Jewish ceremonial art. Objects and books have been catalogued and indexed but the first forward movement in what may be called methodical research, viz. the separation of Jewish from non-Jewish traits in the various objects collected, cannot yet be undertaken. Nevertheless, Haifa has already taken the initial action in systematic research and in tracing the course both for the scientific study of ethnology in Israel and for its popularization among a people of whom many in themselves form sources of information. *H.*

Dutch Praise Anna Ticho

MRS. Anna Ticho has been showing some 75 of her drawings in one of the rooms of the Amsterdam Municipal Museum during October. The exhibition was opened by the Israel Ambassador to Holland, Mr. H. A. Cidor.

The Roman Catholic daily "De Volkskrant" wrote on October 12:

Originally, Mrs. Ticho drew urban views and landscapes in a very fine style, with an abundance of details. Already then, the artist reached a remarkable height. She knew how to render Israel's centuries-old small towns objectively but with a serene greatness and an unassailable life of its own, penetrated with her great love for the country and its people.

After the war the artist, in addition to this well-tried technique, applied a free method. The single, daring line is assigned the full task of expression. Instead of crayon, India ink is applied with pen and brush. In our view, this greater freedom enables Mrs. Ticho to express herself even more intensively than before. The reality which she creates — particularly in her numerous portraits — are more intensive, more loaded. Mrs. Ticho, who must certainly be counted among the most important creative artists of Israel, offers us an exhibition of a rare beauty. Every sheet testifies to a rare drawing talent. No slackening of tension can be discerned anywhere. The exhibition is warmly recommended.

H. B.

Z. Raphaely

Z. RAPHAELY is holding a large show of oils at the Safrai Galleries, Jerusalem. While he has made great strides in technique, the show is a disappointing one for the critic, although it will possibly be looked on much more sympathetically by prospective customers. The artist shows clowns, rabbis and children, all "sympathetic" subjects, executed with great dash. The trouble is that the dash is mostly meaningless. Much of it consists of white lines cut into wet washes of oil colour, made without any consideration for the composition. Other paintings show dark lines boldly put in over slickly rendered landscape backgrounds, again without real discrimination.

Raphaely, who has obvious impressionist talent, is wasting it on turning out pretty pictures based on a desire to please, rather than concentrating on the fundamentals of composition. There has to be a reason for everything, even the tiniest stroke, in the process of creation. If not, the result is essentially chaos. The other problem is avoiding the obvious and what other painters have done long before.

M.R.

Israelis at the Polls

At top left, settlers from North Africa vote at Beit Shemesh while at right, a woman from Cochin places her vote in the ballot box at Mesilat Zion. Below, an Arab votes in Jerusalem, and at right a settler from South Africa happily records his vote at Kibbutz Tzora.

Photos by Efrem Ilani

Four Exhibitions at Ein Harod

MISHKAN Le'Omanut, Ein Harod, presents four separate exhibitions in addition to a selection of Israel paintings from its own collection and its permanent exhibitions. This is indeed rich fare, particularly for a single visit.

U.K. Donations

PRIDE of place is given by the Museum to the oils, gouaches and graphics by Jewish artists in Britain, donated by the London Friends of Israel Museums. Many of these painters tend to the sculpturesque or a like repose. The inclination is very evident in Meninsky's classical "Figures in a Landscape," almost three statues placed in woodland. In Fliess' two public house scenes, the attitude resembles the posed photograph; and L. Deliasa-Joseph's small "Interior" represents the corner of a room so composed as to appear monumental. The direct sculpturesque returns in E. Neuschul's paintings of Gauguin-inspired women passed through the sieve of modernism.

Then there are E. Levy's realist yellowish-green "Man in a Yellow Tie," G. Vardy's Expressionist "Still Life" and, above all, the two starkly earthy, very dark toned oils of Josef Herman. Among other works are J. Mordechai's typical but rather embittered "Artist's Mother," a couple of academic pieces by S.J. Salomon, Kapp's lithograph, "Sonata," being a caricature of the musicians Harold Samuel and Isolde Menges, and Josef Israels' "In the Kitchen," well composed, the child very good, the whole reminiscent of Chardin who would have made a better job of the mother.

Loukomski

THE second show, most fascinating, consists of Loukomski's pastels of Central and Eastern European synagogues. How well he catches the salient point which conveys the comprehensive idea. If it is an interior, then, in the case of the synagogue at Kostel, the relation of *Aron Kodesh* to *Almemor;* at Nikolsburg, the metal screen; in Vienna, the perspective towards the *Aron Kodesh;* at Leiznik the arched ceiling. If it is an exterior, then the general architecture at Prague and at Cracow or the synagogue within the surrounding street at Maerisch-Aussee.

Next come the precious drawings of the wooden synagogues which must have since disappeared, the build up on corner pavilions at Wolpa, the pyramidal effect at Nowe Miasto, Snitkowa and many other places. If this had been Ein Harod's sole exhibition, it would have been sufficient for, when you have seen this large collection of pastels, you know what these synagogues looked like, the care that must have gone into their planning and the conditions involved in their construction.

Topolski

THE third exhibition displays pages from the 1953-58 Chronicle of Felix Topolski, the Polish caricaturist who resides in London. Politics, art, life, dress and impressions of a trip round the world (including Israel) — all interest this social observer. If he deals with art, it is the patrons of art who attract him. A tour of India with Nehru depicts not Nehru but the various types encountered; the visit of B. and K. to London, the crowd waiting in Downing St. The artist sums up his approach in the drawings of the Polish State Jewish Theatre in London, when he writes, in caption, that during his youth in Poland, he passed by Jewish folk culture which now no longer exists and therefore his drawings are not intended to represent theatre but "remembered reality." To my mind, despite Topolski's evident sincerity as an observer of the crowd, he rarely penetrates below surface appearances.

Epstein

LASTLY there is a Memorial Corner for Jacob Epstein — two bronzes, one an Impressionist "Weizmann," the other an early "Opimia Lamb," the portrayal of the latter containing a rather whimsical barb. Some water colours by Epstein are visionary, symbolic with winged figures.

Zuntz Ceramics

ALTHOUGH the work of H. Charag-Zuntz, Haifa, is well known from various ceramic exhibitions, she is having her first one-man show at Wilfrid Israel House, Hazorea. It consists of vases, bowls, jugs, drink holders and tea sets, hand-thrown, to types approaching "terra sigillata" (red Samian) and black Etruscan ware. Other colours in evidence are dark blue and grey. Some of the insides, where the objects allow, are glazed and, in many instances, the outsides, although not glazed, possess a polish or a delicate variety of colour as if some very thin slip had been applied.

With the exception of a tea-set made experimentally in order to test the possibility of such articles in Samian red style contrasted with the usual colours marketed, the other objects are chiefly Art ware.

Perfect Simplicity

The perfect simplicity and proportions of the forms, the smooth finish, the well turned mouths and the absence of ornamentation make every vessel a self-contained entity which precludes analysis. Each piece occupies space like a piece of sculpture. The colours are equally simple; a vase with a black body and a red interior to the mouth; a ewer with a dark grey upper body and handle and almost black lower body; a vase with a grey body and a single narrow red stripe running round it to provide relief.

There is nothing arty about this Art ware. It is realist in the sense that the proportions remain utilitarian. If you take a set of a jug and handless cups, the size of the jug always stands in direct relationship to the cups — and these sets are in several sizes. Similarly, jug handles or the grips (as in the tumbler-like holder of the photograph) are always intended for grasping and not for beauty.

A very satisfying show whose harmonies can be called classical. *H.*

ZUNTZ: Jug and Tumbler

AZUZ: "The Junction"

David Azuz

DAVID Azuz was born in Turkey but was brought to Israel as an infant, studied at the Tel Aviv Academy and with Kahan, and also spent a few months working in Paris. He is now holding hist first one-man show of oils at the Kats Galleries in Tel Aviv. At 18, he is a young painter of definite promise and also of a certain achievement; there is already a personal touch to his work.

He has feeling for composition and a lively and assured brush-stroke, and is able to convey emotional and atmospheric quality to a remarkable extent for such a youngster. At present he seems to be passing through a phase of gloomy romanticism; there is a somewhat portentous quality in his landscapes and his portrait studies, strongly influenced by Modigliani — the "Monk" for instance, is more than reminiscent of the latter's Zborowski portraits — are all melancholy in feeling, as are also the still lifes. His palette is almost entirely restricted to blacks, darkish greens high-lighted by whites. As he gets older, doubtless a little cheerfulness will break through. At times there is an almost disarming naiveté to be noted and, as is only natural, he is still struggling with his medium.

Particularly worth note are the snow scenes with their pattern of leafless trees, to which Azuz has managed to give a feel of atmosphere and open space, and there is one lively study of a boat on a stormy sea. There are two portraits of young girls which show that he does look directly at his subject, and the large canvas "Church" is interesting in design and in the way he has made his limited colour scheme "tell" while it seems to express a real feeling of faith and serenity.

Azuz hopes to be able to go to Italy for further study and one must await his development with interest. *S.W.*

Tessler at Artists' Pavilion

THE Artists' Pavilion in Rehov Alharizi, which was closed for some time, has now re-opened (after having been renovated and re-painted) with an exhibition by Jacob Tessler, and artist who seldom exhibits and whose last one-man show was held about five years ago at the Chemerinsky Gallery.

The 40-odd works, whether in oil or watercolour, are all abstracts of the Jackson Pollock type and most of them are agreeable to look at and have decorative charm. The colour schemes are subtle and rich, the paint being put on in many layers, the intricate effect being added to by the ribbons of white, black or pale pink paint which Tessler trails across the background in a calligraphic design. He obtains great variety of texture by incrusting part of the canvas with thick impasto, sometimes of a sandy appearance, and scratching and blotting other areas. When he uses watercolour, often reinforced with gouache, the forms are simpler, the background being mostly rectangles or squares of rather delicate colour with a linear pattern in a stronger colour criss-crossing them. The pleasure derived from looking at these works is similar to that obtained from a pleasantly-patterned textile. *S. W.*

ART FOR PUPILS

THE Jerusalem Artists and Sculptors Association, through the Jerusalem Artists' House, is making an appeal to its members to assist in a programme to raise the level of art appreciation in secondary schools. They are being asked to assist with lectures, demonstrations, instruction in the decoration of classrooms and the arranging of meetings with various artists. Visits to exhibitions will be arranged.

Jenny Kalt

JENNY Kalt, whose first solo exhibition last year at the Chemerinsky Gallery revealed her talent, is now showing there a collection of her recent works. Clowns and figures of the circus are now her favourite subject which she treats with the accent on the decorative aspect, evolving lively designs and using luminous, somewhat florid colour with varied reds to achieve an effect of theatricality. "Actors in a Dressing-Room" and "Trapeze Artists" are good examples of the way in which she can use colour and form to work out an interesting composition and at the same time achieve an effect of make-believe.

Worth noting too is the well-painted corner of a room with a single dangling electric bulb called "Silence," and the amusing composition "Neighbours." A series of line drawings, nearly all of them of clowns, show her lively line and good draughtsmanship. *S.W.*

Unusual Copper Calendar

THE most unusual of the many art calendars put out this year is Nehushtan's copper sheet, into which has been impressed, from the reverse side, a relief by the sculptor Zafir. The scene depicts the wandering Israelites and the Serpent of Copper and is taken from an ancient copper engraving. It is a pity that the thin copper sheet is attached to a most unsuitable cardboard background. Nehushtan should ensure that their next calendar is designed as a whole, and that a good graphic artist is consulted about the layout of the lettering, even if the copper is meant to be detached for framing elsewhere.

The idea is a good one and could be more successfully exploited. *M.R.*

JACOB TESSLER: Composition (Oils)

THE GUIDE

to ISRAEL and THE MIDDLE EAST

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THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

Girl From Morocco Helps Old and Young

By Doris Lankin

Oldsters With No Time On Their Hands. Photo by Gross

As we threaded our way through the new immigrant suburb in Katamon, Grazia was hailed by young and old. And for each she had an appropriate question and greeting. When we reached the clubroom where about 40 old men and women were busily engaged in various activities, the warmth and spontaneity of the chorus of "Grazias" with which she was assailed was significant of the love and endearment which the graceful young woman from Morocco inspired in her charges. And for each she had a kind and solicitous enquiry.

This club for elderly new immigrants is something rather special. It is sponsored by the Welfare Department of the Jerusalem Municipality which Finny Brada heads, and aided by Malben. The clubrooms consist of a large dining-room-cum-meeting room, a smaller workroom and a kitchen and conveniences. Here every morning from 10 to 1 p.m. about 40 grandmothers and grandfathers congregate. They are all over 65 years of age and come from Egypt, Iraq, Kurdestan, Persia and Morocco. All they had had in common was that they had mostly been engaged in small farming in their countries of birth and knew no trade whatsoever, and that they needed companionship, a little friendliness and some form of social life. This is one of eight clubs run by the municipality.

Grazia became their mentor adviser, conciliator, and confidante from the moment she first took over the running of the club. With infinite patience and understanding she got these quarrelsome old men and women, who spoke no common tongue — although they all speak Arabic, they speak a variety of dialects completely incomprehensible to the uninitiated — to adjust themselves to communal activities, to help and encourage one another, and to learn to live together. She gradually overcame their segregational prejudices and eventually had men and women sitting together, talking together and working together.

She taught them to sit on chairs instead of on the floor by means of gentle persuasion and live demonstrations of the stability of chairs and their structural capacity to hold the human frame without immediately collapsing. She taught them to use plates, knives and forks and, above all else, she taught them the dignity and pride of manual work and the satisfaction to be derived from a job well done. She admits ruefully that there were times when she all but despaired of ever succeeding in the monumental task she had set herself. But she persevered, refusing to be discouraged, and the club is today an eloquent justification of her courage and tenacity.

The large airy dining-room is decorated profusely with "works of art" — inspired by Grazia and executed by the members themselves. On each table stands a raffia vase filled with flowers. The curtains, the table-cloths, the wall decorations, are all products of the members' own labours, and justifiably proud they are of them.

Basket Weaving

As we entered the club, a group of old men were being taught basket-weaving by a blind instructor. In another corner some 10 men and one solitary woman were sitting at a table receiving instruction in Talmud from a fellow member. A group of aged crones were sorting out the rice for the midday meal, while in the kitchen the regular cook, who is also a member of the club, was busily engaged in preparations for the meal, assisted by two members who were on kitchen duty that day.

Grazia, who is in over-all charge of the club, sees to it that there is a regular but varied programme of events each day. They have a daily period of manual work, the women sewing (the Municipality has provided them with two sewing machines), embroidering and doing raffiawork, under Grazia's supervision, while the men make toys and do basket-work under the supervision of outside instructors.

There is a daily lesson for the men—and for the one solitary woman whose only contribution is unabated attention — in Bible or Talmud. Grazia herself conducts a Hebrew lesson every day or reads them extracts from the Hebrew press. It is interesting to note that even the men who know their Bible off by heart can actually read very little Hebrew, their knowledge having been acquired from listening only.

Once a week the oldsters go on an excursion to some place of interest in Jerusalem, and occasionally they are taken further afield. Once a week they have a social event, consisting of a film or records of exclusively Oriental music, accompanied by Turkish coffee. They have occasional lectures, by experts on subjects of interest to them, such as National Insurance old age pensions.

For the rest they take turns at helping to prepare the light meal which is served to them at 12.30 each day, at laying the tables and at clearing away and washing-up the dishes afterwards.

The curriculum and timetable of the club, as well as all matters incidental to its smooth running, are supervised by a committee elected annually by the members themselves. The committee consists of four men and one woman, and Grazia very wisely leaves all decisions to them. As she explained to me with delightfully naive frankness: "Things do go wrong sometimes and it is better for the members to think that the reason for this was some error in the judgment of their own representatives, rather than in mine."

Untrained Psychology

Grazia has applied some very good, if untrained, psychology to the running of her club. At first, the Municipality used to pay each member 600 prutot a day for the work he did. But this spoiled the atmosphere of the club. The members were too concerned about earning their money to devote any time to the other activities or to lend their fellow-members a helping hand. Grazia soon realized that she would have to put a stop to the commercialization of the members' work if the materialistic aspect were not to ruin the whole concept of the club. She succeeded in persuading the committee to vote against this daily wage. This resulted at first in a wholesale desertion of the club. But they gradually came back again and today there are 50 registered members of whom no less than an average of 40 turn up.

To compensate them for the loss of their daily earnings, the products of their labour are sold at an annual exhibition of work and the proceeds disposed of in accordance with the decision of the members themselves. At the last exhibition IL90 was netted. After a great deal of discussion and heart-searching, the members decided that it would be most convenient to have a gas-range instead of the paraffin cookers on which they prepared their daily meal.

After Grazia explained tactfully to them that a gas-range costs far more than the IL90 which they had earned, they hit on the idea of writing to the Municipal Council and explaining the position to them in the hope that some way would be found of supplementing their IL90. A letter was duly composed and written by the local sage, in Rashi script. There has as yet been no reaction to the letter, but the authorities concerned may be forgiven for the delay, occasioned no doubt by the difficulty in deciphering the script if not merely by pecuniary considerations.

Less Chance to Brood

This club has been found to be almost a panacea for the minor aches and pains which beset the old. Since its inception the regular visitors from the vicinity to the Hadassah clinics have fallen off considerably. With something to occupy their time and their minds the old people have less opportunity for brooding on their very real, but chronically incurable, physical trials and tribulations. In gratitude, Hadassah undertakes the regular medical care of the members.

Their social and emotional troubles, however, are smoothed out by Grazia herself, who is their confidante in matters of even the most intimate nature. More than once she has settled a domestic quarrel between husband and wife (for there are five married couples among the members) or between parents and children or grandchildren. She is always available, whenever any of her old people need her. For she lives in their neighbourhood — an arrangement which she confesses sometimes drives her to despair as it leaves her with no free time and very little privacy.

Grazia herself is a good-looking, stylishly-dressed young woman of 23, married, with a four-year-old son. She came to Israel from Morocco in 1951, having attended the Alliance School until the very day before the family unobtrusively slipped out from under the noses of the authorities. In Jerusalem, where she stayed at first with relatives, she immediately set about catching up with her Hebrew studies. After a few months' of feverish candle-burning she won a scholarship to a secondary school.

By this time however, the whole family had arrived in Jerusalem and were staying in the Talpiot *ma'bara* preparatory to moving to a new immigrant *shikun* in one of the Katamons. Their financial position did not allow of any exclusive concentration on studies. So Grazia found a job in the University Library and went to nightschool for three years. She had one year to go before matriculating when she met and married her husband, an orderly in a hospital.

Grazia continued with her studies at nightschool until her pregnancy was quite advanced. She then resigned herself to the state of domesticity usual among the women in her milieu. But her resignation was never complete. After the birth of her son she began attending the courses provided by the Ministry of Social Welfare in the new immigrant quarter of Katamon, where she lived. At one of these courses she met a community organizer who immediately recognized her rare talent for handling people of all ages and imbued her with a taste for social work.

This community organizer persuaded those concerned to give Grazia a chance of running the new venture in the quarter — the club for the aged. Her powers of perception and her faith in the young woman from Morocco have most certainly been justified.

Old and Young

Besides running the club for the oldsters in the mornings, with all the concomitant tasks and obligations which that entails, Grazia works as an instructor in a youth club in the afternoons. This has effectively prevented her from completing her matriculation studies. But, more than that, it is preventing her from realizing an ambition which would not only bring her satisfaction, but would be of immense benefit to the wayward youth of Jerusalem. For Grazia's great ambition in life is to be a juvenile probation officer, a profession for which her deep understanding of youth and their problems and failings would make her eminently suitable.

It is indeed sad that such excellent material should not be used to help those whom the force of circumstances has driven to delinquency and who might be in even greater need than the old folks to whom Grazia has brought a new cause for living.

Piccolo Band in Jaffa

JAFFA'S children did not have to wait for election returns to play music. A 240-strong piccolo band, organized last year on the initiative of Tel Aviv's Deputy Mayor, A. Shechterman, this month resumed practice and instruction twice weekly under the direction of Mr. Greenspoon, a veteran musician and musicologist.

Formerly director of the Musical Training Institute for Children which functioned in Tel Aviv for almost 20 years — until 1956 — Mr. Greenspoon has a unique method of conducting mass examinations to find children with musical aptitude. He handpicked the 240 children from a total of 6,000 ten-to 14-year-olds that he tested in Jaffa's nine elementary schools.

Children from Bulgaria were the most musical, with Yugoslav and Iraqi children next in line, Mr. Greenspoon found. Parents from Bulgaria take it for granted for their children to play musical instruments and are accustomed to military music. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Greenspoon found, there were an ample number of drum players. Most children, he says, especially girls, love drums. It is an instrument anyone with a sense of rhythm can learn and enjoy. The piccolo, on the other hand, means having a mouth of a certain size. Marching exercises are always conducted side by side with musical instruction.

Mr. Greenspoon, a pioneer in musical instruction in groups, taught at the Haifa Reali School and from 1928 to 1942 was instructor of music at the Herzliya Secondary School. While there, he was asked to undertake the organization of the Musical Training Institute, which gave a popular musical education to children who had an aptitude for it. Home enjoyment, rather than professional appearances, was the goal of this training, which included the piano, the flute, the mandolin, and in the summer there were special courses for music teachers.

Jaffa's boys and girls are given their instruments on loan, and do not pay for instruction. At the moment, Mr. Shechterman, in his capacity as Chairman of the Council for the Musical Education of Jaffa children, is engaged in trying to raise IL12,000 from the residents so that the youngsters now in school bands may be able to continue their musical education after graduation.

L. D.

Charity Fashion Show In Jerusalem on Tuesday

JERUSALEM will have its first showing of the season's latest fashions when Rovell exhibit their line at the Wizo Show next Tuesday afternoon at the King David Hotel. This show is under the patronage of Miss Francisca Fernandez Hall, Charge d'Affaires of Guatemala and is in aid of the Wizo Children's Fund.

The highlights of all that is fashionable for morning through the cocktail hour will be part of the fashion parade, which will feature Rovell's knitwear exclusives by Aled and Dorina. Raincoats of new materials will also be shown.

Hannah Siedner's original hats will round out the outfits.

Benefit Show of Jerseys

Featured at the Hanshil-Polio benefit Show at the Dan Hotel last week were Galia—Tricotage knitwear, Wissotsky coats, Mera shoes and Topaz jewellery and accessories. At right above a three-piece outfit in dark blue, blouse and jacket revers in a blue and white check. Left an afternoon frock in rose-beige jersey with deep folds.

Popular Priced Fashions In Hamashbir Show

Tweed and Jersey — the season's best materials. Photo by Franck

By Naomi Amzelak

THE winter collection of Hamashbir Latzarchan, displayed at a fashion show held at their Dizengoff Square department store last Thursday, went a long way to prove that both elegance and quality can be obtained in a IL37 dress.

The 35-piece collection did not differ much from those displayed by prominent firms either in the type of materials used or in the choice of colours. Boucle, tweed and mohair, all much in vogue this winter, were shown. The dominant colours were olive-green, light browns, ivory and strawberry-pink. The styles did differ in one respect: their emphasis on simplicity of cut and restraint in design, which made them the sort of attire a woman with any figure could wear.

The show was opened with a collection of sportswear, including a large variety of slacks, pullovers and twin-sets. Very nice were a pair of black and yellow tweed slacks for IL17.750, and trim cinnamon-coloured corduroy slacks for IL21.900. A white orlon V-necked pullover was priced at IL34.500.

Of the rainwear exhibited, the most striking was an unusual raincoat in black and white design, the lower part of which can be zipped off entirely to form a three-quarter-length jacket and a large stole.

For women who like the sports cut in clothes, a cognac boucle tight-fitting dress, with a slim skirt, large pockets, a wide belt and off-the-neck collar was attractive.

In more elegant lines, an off-white collarless tweed dress, with a row of buttons going the length of its front with a casual tie-belt, also found favour.

Of the dress-and-jacket ensembles, the cheapest and the nicest was the one in a Duke of Windsor material, cut in pure classical lines, a slim plain dress and a short vest-like jacket.

One of the most successful exhibits was undoubtedly an off-white tweed suit in the Marlene Dietrich style. Its heavy three-quarter-length jacket, with large pockets, was casually tied at the waist (see illustration). Price IL93.

The most expensive piece on show (IL120, illustrated) was a rose-colour jersey suit with a brief matador-style loose jacket.

The three coats shown, in silver-grey mohair, olive-green velour and *cafe-au-lait* brown soft wool, were all priced between IL85 and IL90. The last one, with a large round collar, but otherwise straight lined, could be worn for any occasion.

The teenagers' styles were disappointing, and consisted mainly of full-skirted dresses in over-bright colours with a solid preference for tomato-red. A very welcome contrast were the children's clothes in soft checked wools, looking warm as well as graceful. They were self-consciously displayed by a very young boy and a girl.

The public will have the opportunity to see the collection during the next week. Three free-entry fashion shows will be held at the Hamashbir department store in Dizengoff Square on November 8, 9 and 11 between 9.30 and 12.30 a.m.

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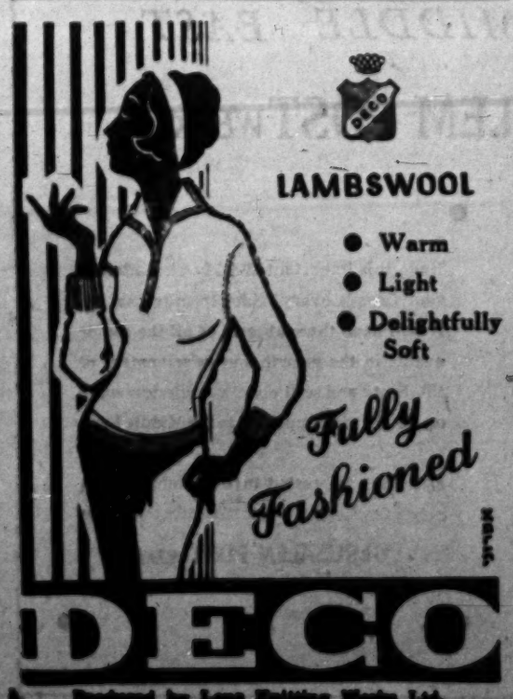

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Trade Show in Holland

By Henriette Boas

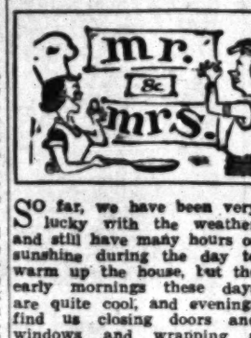
AMSTERDAM. — As a result of the "Made in Israel" Trade Show held here from October 13 to 18, Dutch agents have been found for all of the 64 participating firms that had hitherto been without agents in Holland. One textile firm found as many as 14 candidates.

This was reported to us by Mr. W.M. Bax, the energetic Secretary of the Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce which organized this show.

Among the products shown, Israel textiles — fabrics, lingerie, and apparel — took pride of place, and among these the swim-suits attracted most attention. They were also the *piece de resistance* of the Israel fashion show which was held every day during the exhibition. Mr. Bax added that many Dutch fashion specialists who had come to see the show were rather surprised at this, for in Holland, as in many countries, beach attire, however glamorous, is only a secondary item in fashion shows.

It had also been something of a disappointment, Mr. Bax continued, that, with the exception of the bathing suits, few first-class creations had been sent to the show from Israel.

The show also increased the interest of Dutch importers in the Israel fabrics from which the models had been made.



Get Your Stoves Ready

SO far, we have been very lucky with the weather and still have many hours of sunshine during the day to warm up the house, but the early mornings these days are quite cool, and evenings find us closing doors and windows and wrapping a stole or a long-sleeved sweater around us when going out. Occasionally, too, a definitely cold breeze blows up for a while. All of which means that winter is on its way, and we had best begin getting our heating equipment out and checking it over.

Keep your stove clean: We hope that, before putting them away in the spring, our reader housewives gave them a thorough cleaning. If this was not done, then that is certainly the first thing that will have to be attended to, or your stove will not burn properly, or if you do get it to burn finally, it will almost certainly give off an unpleasant smell that will penetrate every room in your apartment. Therefore, see that all rust marks on the metal parts of your stove are removed with paraffin applied with a rag. Leave the paraffin on for several hours, then rub up the metal with an emery cloth. Be sure that the pipes through, which the oil flows are free from any particles of rust or dirt likely to clog them. Also see that the metal reflector (if you have that kind of stove) is clean and bright; the cleaner the reflector, the more heat will be given off.

Check your wicks: Next, see that your wicks are in good condition. In the excellent models put out last year — Fireside, Fireperfect, Amcor, etc. — the wicks are of asbestos. If they are cleaned regularly, these last a very long time, but if your wicks were well-burned-through last winter, it is as well to buy new ones.

See the 24-hour burning model: For those readers who are considering buying new heaters this year — it is a good idea to have a look at Friedman's new 24-hour Fireside model. If yours is a religious household, this is ideal for keeping the heater alight and your home warm from sundown on Friday to sunset on Saturday, without any need to touch it. It is also excellent in homes where there is a need for constant and regular heating (e.g., sickrooms, the rooms of elderly people, etc.). Even without these problems to face, it saves a great deal of time and bother to fill your tank for 24 hours instead of the average eight to ten hours on the older model.

Keep out of droughts: Remember that, for good performance, your oil stove should be *kept out of a draught*. Therefore, before deciding on a spot in your room for your stove, make sure that it is draught-free. Like keeping your stove perfectly clean, this precaution will prevent it from giving off an unpleasant smell. It is also a good idea to keep your stove raised about six inches off the floor.

Filter your oil: Another method of preventing your stove from smelling is to use *only* filtered oil. To do this, put a small piece of cotton-wool at the bottom of your funnel, and pour the oil through it. Though it takes longer to fill the tank this way, the advantage gained from using clean oil is well worth the time and trouble entailed. Be sure to change the cottonwool as the dirt from your oil collects on it.

Cloth-wick models: If your stove is the older, cloth-wick model, this should be correctly adjusted each day, so that it burns steadily with an even flame, blue at the base. The cloth wick should be cleaned daily by gently rubbing off the charred particles with a piece of soft paper, or a standard wick cleaner (available in household stores). *Never* try to cut off burned sections of the wick or any loose ends with a scissors or razor blade, as by this method it is almost impossible to make a completely even cut. The result will be an uneven edge, producing an uneven flame, and a yellow flame where this should be blue. See that the chimney of your stove is free from any dust or dirt by wiping it over regularly with a small mop or brush. Don't wash the chimney unless absolutely necessary.

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WOMEN ON TRIAL FOR APATHY

By Diana Lerner

At the microphone, Dr. Bahel Kagan and, seated left to right, Mrs. Agatha Kochav, Pollack, Dr. Hanna Brachyahu, Mrs. Tamar Shoham and Judge Mina Shamir.
Photo by Mirlin-Yaron

GUILTY as charged — of Apathy — was the verdict handed down last week by Judge Mina Shamir at the Z.O.A. House, whose Goodman auditorium was turned into a courtroom as the women of Israel went on a mock trial before an overflow crowd of almost 700.

On the bench with Mrs. Shamir were Mrs. Tamar Shoham of the Prime Minister's Office Technical Assistance Division, Dr. Hanna Brachyahu of the League for Women's Rights, and writer Bracha Habas. Knesset Member Esther Raziel-Naor was principal witness for the defence, Attorney Herzliya Ron acted as State Prosecutor and Mrs. Shifra Lipson of WIZO pleaded the case for the defence.

The women of Israel were accused of lacking in interest in political life and of not taking an active part in it; of not seeing to it that they are adequately represented in governmental agencies and the municipalities; of not fighting for their legal rights; and of not caring very much about the economic problems which so vitally affect the State and in particular their own households.

As witness for the prosecution, Dr. Rahel Kagan, Head of Wizo in Israel and a member of the First Knesset, laid the blame of our women's political apathy at the door of the Knesset, only ten per cent of whose members are women — and even those forgot their special position as women and acted only in accordance with the party line.

To this Mrs. Raziel-Naor replied that for that matter there were more women, relatively, in the Israel Knesset than in the British Parliament, that Israel stood third highest in the world in this respect. But more women in the Knesset did not necessarily mean more legislation favourable to women, she said.

This had been corroborated, in fact, by Dr. Kagan's further testimony that the women's organizations did not work hard enough to help women achieve high position. Even those women who surmounted the many obstacles that face women everywhere, and attained their goal, did not fight for conditions that would make it possible for other women to do likewise, Dr. Kagan said.

The most striking case of prejudice against women in the law was pointed out by the second witness for the prosecution, Mrs. Agatha Kochav of the League for Women's Rights, who pointed to the fact that a man is allowed a divorce if his wife cannot bear children but a woman is not given a similar right. She also made a strong case for the working woman who must pay someone to take care of her housework and children if she goes to work, but nevertheless does not get an income tax deduction in this respect as expenses. This, Judge Shamir interrupted, did not constitute prejudice.

Annual Leave

Mrs. Kochav was applauded when she said that the woman who keeps house and gets no monthly salary or annual vacation is as much a worker as any other but does not demand her rights as such. Under National Insurance a special provision enabled housewives to register separately from their husbands, and very few women availed themselves of the opportunity.

Seventy-five per cent of the nation's wealth passes through the hands of women, who constitute half the population, Mrs. Irma Pollack of the Israel Consumers Association said; nevertheless women here did not realize what an influence they could have on prices and products. She pointed to the fact that in England women succeeded in bringing down the price of eggs by refraining from buying for a few days. Our women contented themselves with complaints to their neighbours instead of organizing; and in the Knesset, although women took stands on social and economic matters, they rarely expressed their views; the question of the cost of diapers had been raised in our legislature by a man and not a woman.

Testifying for the defence, Mrs. Raziel-Naor justified woman's lack of interest in politics by the limitations put on her and the fact that she was not sufficiently well educated to express her interest. Women were equal before the law, she said, with specific reference to income tax, and since the Knesset was a political organ, women there had to act as representatives of their parties.

Also appearing on behalf of the defence were two housewives. Mrs. Tamara Lohart said that her lack of interest in politics was due to the nature of the political atmosphere with its many parties, which confused her, and to her contentment to leave politics to her husband. The other defender, Paina Nafhi, a Yemenite mother of five, brought the house down with her humorous testimony as she described her role as wife, mother and citizen of the state. She felt she was being treated fairly. She was registered at the property registry office together with her husband, and at home she, and not her husband, made the decisions.

Social Services

Women were directing their efforts to social service and not to political work, the prosecution summed up brilliantly. The defence believed that attendance at the trial proved women's interest in their status and eloquently reviewed women's glorious record in the building of the State and in the two wars since its establishment.

In presenting the judges' decision, Mrs. Shamir pointed out that despite the verdict, woman in Israel had indeed achieved high positions in the professions and industry, in government and the social agencies, though not to a degree commensurate with her potentialities and the country's needs. She advocated strengthening of women's organizations to educate women and get them to take a greater part in the political and economic life of the country.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

I PROPOSE to the children they should come to the photographer's and get some pictures taken so that the English part of the family can see what they look like. Have put off this proposal for some time, not feeling able to cope with the barrage of protests and complaints which any departure from routine always brings forth. Am proved to be perfectly right in my apprehensions, having only underestimated the strength of the resistance.

•

DAUGHTER says it is quite impossible for her to do what I want. She has nothing suitable to wear and surely I do not wish to portray her wearing the same old dress that she wore last year. Also her hair is horrible. She is at present in the middle of a series of experiments with her hair style and it would be silly to show her with her hair like this when in all probability she will by next week be wearing it like that. Apart from all this she has no time as she is still struggling with loads of physics, piles of algebra and mountains of Arabic and anyway she always looks awful in photographs and she'd rather not have any.

•

SON says he also has no time. Just this morning he has decided to clear out the cupboard in his room and it can't be left. I point out that the cupboard has been bulging with rubbish ever since he started to use it so surely another hour will not make all that difference. Does he not want to show people his school uniform? At this he is quite horrified and says in uniform it is out of the question. An ordinary photograph might still have been bearable but he certainly has no intention of parading through the village in his uniform. Why, somebody might look at him. If anyone in England wants to see it they can come here anytime during the next three years and he will invite them to his school where they will see 600 boys similarly dressed and they can look their fill.

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SOMEWHAT worn, I get to the studio with them both. They do not actually accompany me but ride ahead on their bikes as it would not do to let anyone suspect that they are on speaking terms either with each other or with me.

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THE photographer wishes to take them together with their arms affectionately entwined but this pose they refuse even to try. Tell him am afraid it would look very unnatural. He looks puzzled No doubt he love his siblings. We then try them separately with expressions ranging from sullen frowns and simpers to embarrassed grins and looks of utter and complete idiocy. At ten-second intervals son asks if he may leave now. He also keeps a careful eye on the door in case any of his contemporaries should catch him at this sissy occupation. As we leave he whispers to me to tell the photographer that his pictures are not to be displayed in the window. People might think he is a film actor or something. Daughter says hers can go in and also can she have 20 or 30 copies to give to her friends.

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AM glad that my likeness is not being captured today, as after that little session I must look at least 140.

Iodine Lacking In Water

By David Slav

A 29-YEAR-OLD doctor who followed up a year of service in the border settlements by taking up residence in Kibbutz Dan, where he has served our northernmost settlements since 1958, recently had the satisfaction of seeing a theory of his, vital to the health and well-being of the settlers of Galilee, vindicated by a full-scale medical investigation.

Dr. Naftali Brand had long observed a high and increasing incidence of goitre among the members of Dan, Dafna, Hagoshrim and Sh'ar Yashuv, and since these settlements are contiguous, the Doctor, basing himself on the experience of investigators in other mountain areas of the world, especially Switzerland, began to suspect that the water these settlers drank did not have enough iodine in it.

"There's nothing wrong with Galilee water, so why bother constructing theories?" was the reaction he met wherever he hazarded to voice his suspicions. The various institutions and health agencies to which he turned turned him away empty-handed, unable, for lack of funds, to conduct the tests required to establish his hypothesis. It was only last spring that Professor Gross of the Research Department and Dr. Gdaliah of the Preventive Medicine Department of the Hebrew University examined the water of the settlements and came to the conclusion that Dr. Brand was right.

Water Checked

But Dr. Brand was not content with this vindication. In order to establish the scope of the trouble, he went further afield, checking the water of the Dan, the Banias, the Hasbani and even the springs of Malaha, Ein Zahav, Ein Hina and the Kinneret. The results were in the nature of a minor bombshell: instead of the 75 to 200 millionths of a gram of iodine which a litre of water normally contains and which is adequate to prevent the development of goitres, the water drunk throughout Upper Galilee contained only two millionths of a gram.

This was not only the first case of goitre-causing water found in Israel, it was also a case of worrying proportions. And indeed, Dr. Brand found that out of 1,250 children examined in Kiryat Shmona and the neighbouring settlements, 16 per cent had goitre or incipient goitre. The fact that most of the region's water supply consists of open streams, which are more easily polluted, is an abetting factor. As a result of these findings, Kupat Holim and the Hebrew University are now conducting a comprehensive survey to determine the part played by climate, nutrition and pollution in the occurrence of goitre and to work out remedies. Although the study is not yet complete, it seems there will be no choice but to add iodine to the food intake of Galilee residents, probably in their table salt.

Wholesale Family Planning

Dr. Eliahu Yaron

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

LAST week I wrote about the explosive expansion of the world population and indicated that the choice of solution lay between a far greater production of food, which seemed impossible, or reduction of the birth rate.

The educated married woman will know of a number of methods of contraception each of which is more or less efficient — although many require some training in their use. The problem is quite different when one looks for a universal method that is applicable at any level of education or civilization. In many parts of the world mechanical and chemical appliances are unacceptable on grounds of ethics or religion — although recent research in India has shown that a quite primitive population can be educated to use them. The use of the "safe period" is generally acceptable, even to the Catholic Church but is not very reliable.

The logical answer would be a simple contraceptive which could be taken by mouth, as a routine measure, or between certain dates, and which would make contraception foolproof, and also divorce it from the actual sex act, which is felt to be disturbing by many.

It has been known for some 20 years that certain of the steroid hormones similar to those produced by the ovary itself can inhibit ovulation without affecting regular menstruation. More recently, experiments in man and animals have demonstrated the relative safety of these methods and the first report of their large-scale use has just appeared. Experiments were conducted for some years in Haiti and Puerto Rico, both countries with a high birth-rate and an excess of poverty. Provided that the interest of the women was kept up by explanation and encouragement, the drug was very effective. The many cases of failure were due to human factors — apathy and laziness—which led to neglect of the drug-taking schedule. Although efficient, these drugs are expensive and use on a large scale in any country would require considerable subsidy by government — usually by those governments with little money to spare.

Scientists are a cautious breed, however, and the question has already been asked as to whether continued suppression of ovulation is without danger. No one really knows the answer to this. It may take 20 years to find out. One surgeon has reported that a patient who needed an operation for a non-gynaecological condition has taken these drugs for three years, and the ovaries are quite normal.

Yet another bogey that has been raised is the problem of cancer. Certain mice are known to develop cancer after prolonged treatment with oestrogenic hormones, and although no such reaction has been demonstrated in human beings the fear is always there.

To sum up, the safe oral contraceptive seems to be in sight but it will be some time before we can weigh its advantages against possible deleterious effects. While we are working this out the world population is increasing at the rate of rather more than one per second. If it takes us 20 years to find out, as some people seem to think, there will already be an additional 700,000,000 mouths to feed.

Pre-Cooked Meals in Tinfoil

A NEW aid to housewives will soon shorten the hours spent cooking. This will be completely pre-cooked meals packaged in special fireproof tinfoil. You need only heat it up and serve.

This was announced by Allan Feinberg, of the managing board of Supersol, at a Consumers Association symposium held recently.

There will also be some improvements in the marketing and packaging of many of the 4,250 articles sold at the Supermarket, Mr. Feinberg pointed out. He also made the point that men were among the best customers. They like the Supermarket for its attractive way of displaying goods and in general they find this modern way of shopping quicker and pleasanter.

While the wave of protest that the Grocers Association instituted on the opening of the first Supermarket has largely subsided, the continuing importance of the small shopkeeper was pointed out by the representative of the Merchants Association, Mr. S. Shifman. Personal contact with the shopkeeper still has great appeal to many housewives, and of course the credit he extends helps out low-income customers enormously.

In between these two extremes come the *Tzorchaniot*, which have introduced self-service as a time-saver. From a research questionnaire the *Tzorchaniot* put out, their representative, Mr. Domb, showed that the customers had heartily approved of the change-over.

The most recent innovation is the chain-store organization of the Paldag Co. The small shops in it save on purchases by bulk buying and are encouraged to stock better qualities. Paldag also insisted that the shops be no smaller than 20 to 24 square metres and that they be completely renovated. Their representative, Mr. Ostreicher, stated that the chain is backed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from whom it has received a loan.

Mr. R. Levi of the Israel Standards Institute urged all buyers to lodge complaints about quality with the Consumers Council.

EDITH FEINGOLD

Soups Are Top of the Season

By Molly Bar-David

WHEN the rains come down, that's the time one hankers to down a bowl or a cup of steaming soup. Few foods are so easy to concoct, and yet the test of a great chef is the size of his soup vocabulary. You can make a soup out of anything, even a stone (if you add herbs and vegetables and bones for extra flavouring!) and yet some of the greatest delicacies in culinary art are soups. A mistake often made, however, by housewives, is to prepare a soup as if it were a rinse, dipping a chicken into it for only a few minutes, partially cooking vegetables, or just adding a sprinkle of parsley. This is a gross error. Soup should be flavourful, the tastes *extracted* from the foods put into it. That is why beef boiled for soup needs doctoring up with horseradish to return some taste to it, and vegetables coming out of a soup will need a sauce to save them from utter rejection, but the soup... ah... what a soup!! One easy, and very great gift is to use soup powders and cubes, not only as a soup in themselves, but to act as boosters for almost any soup. For one thing these dehydrated soups also contain monosodium glutomate which has a way of coaxing the fullest flavour out of ingredients and perking up a soup to taste like delectable liquid food.

There are soups and soups and soups, whole families of them. Some, like consomme, are merely heart and stomach warmers, pleasant appetizers to tantalize the taste for what is to follow. Some, like cream of tomato soup, are refreshing and delightfully comforting. Others, like Russian meat *borsht* or *bouillabaisse* are whole meals in one dish. Anyway, out of the thousands of French soups listed in books on my shelves, here are just a few that are as famous as "Carmen" and to which you can sing when you simmer the soup. Which reminds me — of course — always simmer a soup, for a soup boiled is a soup spoiled. Begin with cold water and the foodstuffs whose flavours are to be drawn out, and cook gently until the broth is pure perfection.

Oxtail Soup

1 kilo (about) oxtail, flour, oil, 3 litres cold water, 1 tbsp. salt, 1 pinch of pepper, 1 bay leaf, a few sprigs parsley, 2 large onions, chopped, 1 medium turnip or 2 kohlrabi, diced, 1 celery root, diced, 3 carrots, diced, 2 tsps. soup seasoning (Telma Soy Sauce or Vita) or Osem Sauce or worcester sauce.

Cut the oxtail into joints. Dredge in flour and brown in hot oil in the soup pot. Add water, salt, pepper, bay leaf and parsley. Slowly bring to the boil and then skim and cover and simmer gently for two to three hours until meat is tender. Remove meat from bones (or serve the oxtail in the soup or separately when no guests are coming, for you just have to pick up each bone with your fingers!) and add meat to broth. Add the vegetables and simmer until tender. Stir in the soup seasoning and serve very hot. This makes a rip-roaring cold-weather soup for eight hearty eaters. This soup is extra-extra when served with hot sesame crackers (a minute under the grill).

Velvet Cheese Soup

This is a "Quickie" soup from the "Farm Journal's Country Cook Book," published by Doubleday (and incidentally a very very good cookbook) to which I also add two tablespoonfuls of *parve* "Chicken-tasting" Soup powder or a package or cube of mushroom soup (and then use only half the amount of flour and salt given below):

¼ tbsps. butter, ¼ tbsps. flour, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ cups milk, 1 cup (or less) grated processed cheese, ½ cup cooked green peas, ¼ tbsps. diced pimento.

Melt butter in saucepan. Add onion and cook until clear. Remove from heat. Blend in flour, salt and milk. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add cheese, stirring until it melts. Add green peas and diced pimento (best to heat the peas and pimento first a little). Very colourful, crisp and tasty.

Lentil Soup

Almost every nation makes a lentil soup belonging to this family, for it is so hearty and nourishing for cold weather.

1 tbsp. margarine, 1 large onion, chopped, 1 slice bread, 1½ cups lentils, 2 carrots, 1 celery root, 1 parsley root, 7 cups water, 1 tbsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 6 frankfurters or diced sausage.

This soup is also very good if made with a dehydrated beef soup, in which case you will omit part or all of the sausage and the bread (which serves as a thickening agent).

Melt the margarine and fry the onion. Put all the ingredients except the sausage to cook over a low heat for about three hours. Force through a sieve. Add the sausage and cook 10 minutes more. This soup improves with warming over the next day.

Fish Soup

Every maritime country has its famous fish soup but this one is among the simplest and most delicate. While you can use almost any kind of fish, it is perhaps easiest to use one that is already filleted (and in this country the cod or haddock or saithe is most suitable, being less glutinous than the type caught locally).

½ kilo fish, 5 cups water, 6 sprigs of parsley, 2 carrots, 1 celery root or stalks, 2 onions, 2 lemon slices, 1 tbsp. salt, 3 peppercorns, 1 cup light cream or rich milk, dash of mace or nutmeg, 2 egg yolks, unbeaten, chopped parsley, dill or onion tops.

Combine in pot fish, water, parsley, carrots, celery, onions, lemon, salt and pepper. Simmer gently for about an hour. Strain (the fish and vegetables can be used with fresh herbs and egg to make fish patties). Beat cream and egg yolks in a large bowl. Add herbs and spice. Pour hot stock over the cream-egg mixture and serve at once.

Ladder-Proof Mesh For Fine Stockings

A GUARANTEE of replacement accompanies a new stocking of sheer texture and delicate appearance which, made in Britain, has just come onto the world market. The makers, L. and R. Merley Ltd., call it "Pinspot," and offer to replace any pair which develops a ladder.

Among other features is a plain knit toe spliced coverage of modern shaping which is intended for wear with all styles of shoes.

Another point about "Pinspot" is that it has a very comfortable and fully expanding decorative welt, while the mesh fabric of the foot area automatically prevents any damage in the toe area from moving up the leg. Yet another help for the woman who is hard on her stockings is the mesh ladder bar which is included in the welt immediately above knee level; this prevents suspender damage from penetrating down the stocking.

The Vita Recipe of the Week

The fleshy red Gamba and the crisp, green Bell Peppers, so abundant on the market, challenge the imagination of good cooks.

Dissolve a packet of Vita Beef Soup Powder in half a cup of water, add to raw rice and chopped egg and then stuff Gambas and Peppers with this mixture.

Stew slowly, using Vita Tomato Soup for the sauce.

Nutritive value; flavour will be meaty at a fraction of the cost of beef. *(Advt.)*

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TELMA

The French Favourite

Duckling in Orange Sauce

(Canston aux Oranges)

You can use chicken instead of duckling in this recipe, and achieve as fine results.

2 tbsps. cornflour	1 tbsp. margarine
2 kg. chicken or duckling	1 cup soup stock or water
2 tsps. salt	1½ cup orange juice
¼ tsp. pepper	2 tbsps. grated orange or lemon rind
1 cup white wine	2 tbsps. lemon juice
2 tbsps. sugar	2 tbsp. brandy
2 tbsps. citrus or wine vinegar	

Clean the duck or chicken and rub the salt and pepper into the flesh. Roast in a very hot oven for 20 minutes and then drain off the fat. Pour the wine over the fowl, reduce temperature and roast until tender, basting from time to time with the wine.

The sauce is meanwhile prepared. Cook sugar and vinegar together. Make a paste of the margarine and cornflour. Gradually add the stock and bring to boiling point. Cook over very low heat with the orange and lemon juice, rind and brandy. Add the vinegar mixture. Add ½ cup of gravy from the duck, but be sure to skim off the fat first. Cook gently for a few minutes and serve with the hot duck or chicken.

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PEOPLE OF THE BOOK

EXCITEMENT gripped the Israel public when it became known that the Ministry of Posts, in cooperation with the Minister of Education and Culture, was organizing a National Telephone Quiz as proof of the achievements of Israel telecommunications.

The early heats were held all over the country and for the final dash the finalists were brought to the Mann Auditorium. While multitudes streamed towards this sanctuary of culture, the rest of the population were glued to their radio sets, each listener holding a telephone directory on his lap.

The four finalists were enveloped in an aura of unreserved admiration, as everybody realized what depths of knowledge, keen intelligence, logic and skill they had had to give proof of to qualify. The names of the four were on all lips: Eng. Glick, an expert on calculating machines; Tova, favourite of the audience, telephone operator for one of the newspapers; Prof. Dr. Birnbaum, from the electronic brains faculty; and the poet Tola'at Shani, scion of a famous chess dynasty.

• • •

On the fateful evening, I too was shoving and pushing in front of the Auditorium gates so as to catch at least a glimpse of the noble contestants.

The Minister of Posts opened the proceedings with a solemn speech:

"For the first time in 2,000 years," he said, "free Jews are holding a telephone quiz at the Mann Auditorium." He then reviewed the history of Jewish postal services starting with Noah's carrier-pigeon and Abraham's angels, and speculated on what would have happened to Persian Jewry had Ahasuerus had at his disposal an efficient network of telephones instead of foot-sore runners.

Then the Youth Champion

By Ephraim Kishon

was introduced to the public. Waves of love could be felt oozing towards the bespectacled creature.

"He's a genius" — my neighbour whispered in my ear. "They say he knows the phone numbers of all pharmacies."

The jury chairman, a university dean, then asked the first question:

"What is the first number on page 478, Haifa?"

Engineer Glick fired back the answer with a flourish:

"Moshe Weinstock, 12 Tel Hai Street, No. 4067!"

The audience leafed feverishly through the reference book and, finding the answer correct, broke into stormy applause. But before long it became obvious that these questions were meant only as limbering-up exercises. All the same, Tova caused a sensation when she replied to the chairman's question:

"How many Tarshishes are there in Tel Aviv?" she replied:

"Six."

"Sorry" the dean said. "I see only five."

"True" — thus Tova, "but in the appendix there is a sixth one: Ephraim Tarshish, 22 Levi Itzhak Street, T.A.-Jaffa 27916!"

The chairman jumped to the end of the directory and called out:

"Right!"

My ears started ringing with suspense. Never before had I seen people whose learning embraced such a wide horizon.

• • •

The next question was a stumbling block for Prof. Dr. Birnbaum, and Tola'at Shani also came up with the answer only in the nick of time: "In what number on Gordon Street are there three zeros?"

"I know," he shouted, the veins in his neck almost bursting with the effort. "Giora Wechsler, teacher of voice development, 2-0-7-0-0!"

Although Tola'at Shani could not remember the teacher's house number, he was awarded two points.

Prof. Dr. Birnbaum dropped out when he failed to answer the question: "In whose phone number does the difference between the sums of the last two and the first two digits give the middle figure?"

The correct answer was supplied by Eng. Glick, who afterwards flopped across the table in a dead faint:

"Shoshana Gardosh" — he whispered. "T.A.-Jaffa, page 180, first column, 29th name from the top, No. 2-3-1-2-4."

The volume of the spontaneous cheers following this answer cannot be described in words. I also joined the clapping, though all the time heretical thoughts kept coming up:

"Excuse me" — I turned to my neighbour. "As a matter of fact, what's the use of knowing all the numbers in the directory?"

"You talk like an ignoramus," my neighbour jeered. "And what are you going to do, let's say in the desert, where there's no directory?"

"Then there won't be a phone either."

"Suppose there is one all the same."

"Then I'll ask 'Information.'"

"Shut-up" — my neighbour said. "I can't hear what they're saying onstage."

• • •

In the meantime, Eng. Glick had made the audience's jaws drop with his reply to the question: "If you stick

a pin into page 421, column 3, 4th line, 3rd figure, through what figures will it pass in the underlying pages?"

Without a single error, Eng. Glick reached Petah Tikva on page 605, where the tip of the pin had stopped.

The chairman then asked for absolute silence and announced that before the awarding of prizes, he was going to ask the Prime Minister's question.

"Here it is" — he said. "How do you use the telephone?"

Panic onstage. Contestants dumbfounded. Tova muttered something about plugs and holes, but before long it became evident that the champions could not answer this unorthodox question. After a quick consultation, Tola'at Shani announced in the name of the contestants that in their view this was a provocative question which did not come within the scope of the quiz, as it could not be answered in numbers.

The chairman broke the deadlock by nominating Eng. Glick as Telephone Champion of 1959, with Tova as runner-up. The two were carried out on the audience's shoulders.

By arrangement with "Ha'ariv"

How Not to Read Poetry

A MONUMENTAL example of how not to read poetry was contributed by Rachel Marcus in Saturday morning's literary feature. The subject of the programme was a recent book by Natan Alterman containing translations of English and Scottish ballads. The feature itself, edited by Ezra Hamenahem, was well constructed and incorporated readings of the ballads by two voices, musical settings of the original English version, and excerpts from the enlightening introduction by Alterman giving a succinct history of ballads and their authors.

The emphasis in reading a ballad is on the lilt. The sense is simple and calls in general for understatement. This was exemplified, for instance, in Harry Belafonte's rendition of "Lord Randall." This was appreciated by the male reader, Zeev Yosifon, who captured the correct mood although his voice had a certain lifelessness. Rachel Marcus, on the other hand, went to town with all the hyper-pathos of the traditional Yiddish theatre and the older school of Israel acting. Her "Lord Randall" was given with a tremble in the voice and a weeping and a moaning. "Edward, Edward" mounted up to a lamenting moan and a final gasping sigh. Instead of simplicity, there was all the emotional exaggeration that the theatre and even more the radio should be trying to get away from.

Although the programme as a whole was well done, it had essentially a connoisseur interest. This was a minority feature and its real place was on the second wavelength rather than bang in the middle of a Saturday morning—probably the most popular time for mass listening, but not to literary features.

• • •

UNUSUAL care was taken with the preparation of the programme on the conference of the Israel Exploration Society. Generally such accounts fall into a rut but on this occasion a more serious approach was tried. Instead of merely reporting the conference, the lectures were used as raw material to present a systematic history of the ancient Israelite relationship with the coasts and the sea-ports and shipping. Snatches of the lectures were inserted only where and when they illustrated the main theme. The

Radio Review

result was a classic exposition of the maritime aspects of Biblical Israel and the feature was filled with solid material. Apart from the conference, we heard about two recent digs which were very much connected with the central theme — the excavations at Tel Kasile and at Ashdot Yam.

The narrator played a disproportionate role but fortunately his voice was pleasant. The feature was put together by Dr. Johanan Aharoni and Arye Arad; it would make excellent material for high schools and deserves repetition within the framework of the broadcasts to senior students.

• • •

DURING the period he served as Director of Government Information Services, Gershon Agron made some important contributions to building up the country's radio services, then in their infancy. Many of the improvements that were subsequently recorded can be traced back to his foresight during his period of office. Thus it was he who pushed the establishment of Kol Zion Lagola and cut through a lot of red tape in the latter part of 1949 when administrative wrangling between the government and the Jewish Agency threatened to hold up the new service. He recognized the importance of these overseas broadcasts and did all in his power to ensure their realization.

As a broadcaster, he broke all the rules. He would cough and clear his throat in front of the microphone—yet the amazing thing was that he got away with it by virtue of his personality. The listener felt he was hearing someone special and even enjoyed irregularities that they would not have tolerated in a less colourful broadcaster.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S BROADCASTING: Dutch popular music (tonight at 6.30); Concert for U.N. day (tonight at 9.15); Kurt Weill's "Lost in the Stars" (tomorrow at 3.30); Series of talks on cancer research (starting tomorrow at 4.45); Election review (tomorrow at 9.15); Jewish Religious study in Italy (tomorrow at 9.45); Hebrew University feature (Sun. at 6); Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" (Tues. at 6); Gadna Bible Quiz (Tues. at 8.10).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
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News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. (Tomorrow 8.30), 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.4 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Rossini: Overture "La Cenerentola"; Stutchevsky: Sonata for Cello and Piano; Malat: "Slavonic Maidens"; Lecocq: "La Fille de Madam Angot," Exc. from the Ballet. 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Schubert: Quartet for Flute, Guitar, Viola & Cello. 1.15 Children's Corner. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.10 Classical Request Programme: Bruckner: Symphony No. 7 in E, played by the Concertgebouw Orchestra, conducted by Eduard van Beinum. 6.15 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Light Music. 7.20 Bible Reading. 7.30 Bernard Weinberg: Suite "Terre d'Israel," part One, played by the Chanteau Orchestra, conducted by Pierre - Rene Chanteau; Instrumentation by Wal-Berg. 7.50 Announcements of Kol Yisrael programmes. 8.00 "Composition & Reality" — programme dedicated to Jeanne d'Arc. 8.30 Jean Pierre Rampal (Flute). 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Special Concert for United Nations Day. Shostakovitch: Festive Overture; Prokofiev: Lullaby from the Oratorio "The Guardian of Peace"; Tchaikowsky: Movements Two and Three from the Violin Concerto in D, opus 35; Schumann: Piano Concerto in A-minor, opus 54 (Soloist: Wilhelm Kempf); Beethoven: "Ode to Joy" from Symphony No. 9 (Conductor: Ernest Ansermet). 10.45 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.50 Hebrew Songs. 9.20 What's New in Science. 9.35 Choral Songs, performed by Jewish Choirs from London, Paris, Turkey and Yugoslavia. 10.00 "On Writers and Books." 10.30 Popular Concert: Schubert: Overture "Rosamunde"; Schumann: "Evening Song"; Liszt: Hungarian Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra; Smetana: Dance of the Comedians; Bizet: Prelude to "Carmen." 11.15 Clarence Darrow programme ed. by H. Ben-Ari. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 "Stage & Screen." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 Light Music. 4.00 Afternoon Concert: Participants: Frederic Petronio (Violin) and Ruth Mense (Piano); La Maitrise Choir conducted by Jacques Jouinot, the Kibbutzim Orchestra conducted by Yahil Wagman, and the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Alexander Brott. Faure: Pavane. Couperin-Kreisler: Pavane and Chanson Louis XIII; Ahsll: Album; Ravel: Piece en forme de Habanera; Rene de Fosses: "The Clever Violinist"; Claude Caampagne: Country Dance. 4.46 Science Studio. 5.00 Opera: Puccini: "Gianni Schichi." 6.00 Readings. 6.15 Chamber Music: Duets by Mozart and Martinu, played by Menahem Breuer (Violin) and Gideon Roehr (Viola). 6.50 Announcements on Kol Yisrael Programmes during the winter season. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Light Music. 7.50 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 Sephardic Tunes. 8.50 Bible Reading: Shoftim, chaps: 5 & 6. 9.10 Sports. 9.15 Broadcasts of Elections to the 4th & 3rd Knesset. 9.45 "Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka." 10.15 "About Oriental Tradition." 10.45 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 298 & 38.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Music off the Beaten Track" — Arne: Concerto in G-minor for Organ and Orchestra; Rossini: Sonata for Violin, Celli and Bass. 8.30 Concert Preview. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 For Yemenites. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 Handel: "Shelomo," Oratorio, Part Two. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.) Today: 10.30 News. 10.40 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.50 This Week's Portion by Rabbi B. Casper. 10.55 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.35 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.15 News. 6.35 "The Lighter Side." 6.35 This Week's Portion. 6.40 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.30 Nations' Legends. 6.45 Songs by Choirs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Lalo & Beethoven. 7.55 Readings from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 Opera tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "P.O.B. 1006." 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.45 Folk Dances. 8.00 Shavua Tov. Songs & Melodies. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 25.25, 19.33 & 13.93 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News News Comment. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programme: (434 & 495 M.): **News: Today:** 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 12.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Grey Goose. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

Technion — Israel Institute of Technology

Required — Executive Director

for

Technion Research and Development Foundation Ltd.

University graduate with executive and industrial experience; preferably with Engineering or Scientific background. Applicants are requested to forward curriculum vitae till November 11, 1959, to office of the Administrator, The Technion, P.O.B. 4910, Haifa.

Applications will be treated as confidential.

Tel Aviv Music Library Becomes Invaluable Asset

FOUNDED in 1950, when our authorities had their hands full with more pressing problems, the Central Music Library in Tel Aviv has developed beyond expectations.

Max Targ of Chicago, a wholesale dealer in musical instruments and accessories, saw the dire need for instruments, scores, records and other equipment when he first came here nearly ten years ago. He founded an Association of Americans for a Music Library in Israel which has since sent in half a million pounds' worth of equipment, with another huge consignment having just arrived at the customs. There is practically no musical institution in Israel that has not benefited in one way or another by the work of AMLI.

The Central Music Library, now located in a wing of the Mann Auditorium, is run jointly by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Tel Aviv Municipality's Cultural Department, but its budget is so small that it would never have expanded to meet the ever-growing demands being made on it without AMLI's help. Some 850 individuals and groups are on its cards, including teachers, musicians, critics, students, lecturers and just plain music lovers.

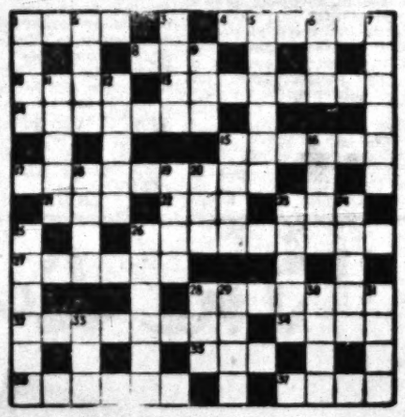
The library has 4,000 books in six languages; 21,000 scores and sheet music, and 8,500 records. Although the premises are fitted with up-to-date Compact Units on wheels, the library is already bursting at the seams. A listening unit with six turntables is on its way here and should be installed shortly.

The library's most cherished section is the bequest of Bronislaw Huberman's collection of books and music, including all his orchestra material and photographic mementoes and autographs, from his past and that of the Palestine Orchestra. Other bequests include the library of the late piano teacher Rivka Hos-Sharett, and Hermann Jadlovker's collection of some 600 items — mostly operas bearing witness to this famous opera singer's brilliant career. There is also a collection of some 1,100 items — particularly Jewish music — owned by Joachim Stutchevsky, the well-known cellist and composer. The latest single donation came from Bathseba de Rothschild, who contributed hundreds of new music books and longplay records of great value.

The librarian, Avraham Omer, a former music educator, has lately embarked on an international musical exchange programme which should result in the availability of the folklore of many countries to our musicians and composers. Music enthusiasts as well as professionals make increasing use of the library, which offers an excellent illustration of constructive assistance helping in the development of Israel's cultural life.

YOHANAN BOEHM

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. You can't do better than this. 4. In the position to make the heart grow fonder. 8. He has some capacity for being stupid. 10. Almost a lump of chemical. 13. Should be snapped up. 14. Gullible servicemen? 15. Uneven finish. 17. Raised the question of how one is to be educated? 21. Sent when you have that sinking feeling? 22. Satisfy that inner man. 23. Shopping accessory. 25. Was better off. 27. Have such tennis players got the pip? 28. Too vague to make a hit? 32. Ships in the sky? 34. Put your foot in the paste pot? 35. One nil? 36. They may not like waiting at table. 37. A union? We hear not!

DOWN. — 1. A bright smile. 2. Though never sweet, it might be ours. 3. Solid body. 5. Large plaything seen at the circus? 6. Priest at Shiloh. 7. Ted sat around. 9. Contents of a cylinder, perhaps. 11. Airy retreats? 12. It calls for reduction. 15. An aid to soft music. 16. You won't find this letter on a hat. 18. Trickle out of the booze? 19. It sometimes pays to pay it. 23. The accounts belong to William. 24. They have webbed feet. 25. Isn't sea, of course. 26. Porter who's been given a cheque? 28. A foot in the rear. 29. Particular. 30. The place for collars? 31. Just one place, you'll notice. 33. You may break into it in a hurry.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Posh. 4. Aliens. 8. Fod. 10. Emit. 13. Hold hard. 14. Patriot. 15. Temple. 17. Form fours. 18. Rip. 22. Pro. 23. (P)Ace. 26. Centipede. 27. Ragian. 28. Forages. 32. S-edition. 34. Lido. 35. Gus(her). 36. Second. 37. (Request) Stop.

DOWN. — 1. Peep. 2. Suit. 3. Soho. 5. Lodges. 6. Ens. 7. (This is so) Sudden. 9. (The year) Dot. 11. Major. 12. Trump. 16. (Fox) Trot. 16. Pace. 18. Ring. 19. Open. 20. Urn. 21. Appal. 24. Edged. 25. Crusts. 26. Cart-on. 28. Fog. 29. On-us. 30. G.I.-ft. 31. Soup. 33. Doc.

Chess

Friday, November 6, 1959

Problem No. 1286
Lars Lafven, Denmark
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White mates in two (2x)

Kh6; Qe6; Rd8, Re6; Bd4, Bb6; Kt4f, Kt2f; Pb3, b4, d3, c2.
Kd4; Rd1, Re2; Be4, Bb8; Kth7; Pa6, d5, f3, g4. (10)

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP 1959

The saying "The style is the man" could not fit anyone better than Israel champion Yossi Porath who defended his title in an extremely strong field in this year's championship. His calm and undisturbed attitude matches perfectly his solid and sound style of play which earned him a well deserved victory. Porath is unsurpassed in positional play and his realization of small advantages is masterly. The quality of his games was exceptionally high, and tournament luck had little if no influence on his victories.

International master Ernst Gereben's play was affected by personal troubles of a newcomer, but in many a game he revealed his full power and extremely high routine. Moshe Czerniak played the most enterprising chess in the tournament, but his hazardous play in several games cost him several points, including a smashing defeat at the hands of his old rival Yitshak Aloni who scored the greatest number of wins (10) and proved that talk of his fading power was somewhat premature.

The young generation was well represented by Yair Kreidman, Emanuel Gutti and Dan Amir. Kreidman qualified for master's rank, and were it not for his unhealthy habit of displaying his games in lightning style he could have ranked higher in the list. Gutti, the youngest competitor, is an extremely gifted player, but lack of serious tournament practice and a somewhat unstable character had a devastating effect upon him. There is no doubt, however, that he is one of the hopes of Israel chess. Amir was the revelation of the tournament, making an exceptional and unexpected debut.

The rest got more or less what they deserved. Shapira made a good start but was disappointing at the end. Blass demonstrated fine play but the burden of his 62 years proved fatal in equal or even won positions. Smilisner was another disappointment, but the fact that he combined work and play could perhaps explain his failure. More was expected from Fetaxman, who rose, however, on occasion, as in his game against Czerniak. Fischer was the draw champion of the tournament (9), while Blumenfeld was the hero of the final round, beating Gereben in a fine style. Kagan and Cahane were evidently out of form, while Feuer established a record in itself, scoring a single win.

The tournament was perfectly organized, and demonstration boards gave spectators a comfortable view of the games. A daily bulletin, ably edited by R. Persitz, contained all the games. The main efforts of the Israel Chess Federation should be directed in future to the education of young players. The present championship has proved once again that we possess masters in the making, and many more will follow should the necessary conditions be created.

TAL'S BRILLIANT VICTORY

One of the longest tournaments in chess history came to a close last week when 23-year-old Michail Tall won the event brilliantly with 20 points out of 28 games. Tall's play was perhaps best described by the veteran Yugoslav grandmaster, Boris Kostic: "Never before has anyone played so sharply and with such calmness. Tall has a great talent as a fighter. He creates positions full of dangers which require immediate decisions. Therein lies his great power." These qualities, on top of his exceptional combinative talent and unsurpassed ability to put life into his pieces, make Tall Botvinnik's worthiest opponent. As for the results of the match, any predictions might be a gamble. There is no doubt, however, that the titanic struggle between these two players will be one of the most interesting matches the chess world has ever witnessed.

PORATH AT HIS BEST

In the crucial game against Czerniak, Porath revealed his full power and a very high quality of play.

Game No. 224
Scotch Opening
M. Czerniak — Y. Porath

(Played in the 11th round)
1.e4 e5 2. Kf3 Kc6 3. Kc3 Kf6 4.d4 e:d 5.Kt:d4 Bb4 6. Kt:c6 b:c 7.Bd3 d5 8. e:d e:d 9.0-0 0-0 10.Bg5 c6 11.Kte2 h6 12.Bh4 Bd6 13.Kt4 c5 14. Kf5 B:f5 15.B:f6 Rb8 16.b3 Rb4 17. Bg3 B:g3 18.h:g Re8 19.Qf3 Re5 20.Rfe1 Qe7 21.R:e5 Q:e5 22.c3 Rb5 23.Qf4 Re5 24.Q:e5 R:e5 25.Bd3 a5 26.f3 Kf6 27. Kf2 Ke7 28.Rh1 a4 29.b:a c4 30. Bc2 Kd6 31.Rb1 Kd7 32.a5 Kc6 33.a6 Re6 34.a7 Ra8 35.Rb6+ Kc7 36.Rb5 R:a7 37.Ke3 Kc6 38.Rb2 Ra3 39.Kd4 f6 40.Rf5 g6 41.Rb 8 Kta6 42.Rc8+ Kc7 43.R:g6 R:a3 44.Ke5 R:g2 45.e4 Ra2 46. Rf8 Kc6 47.R:f6 Kb5 48.Re8 Kd4 49.Bg6 Ra3 50.Kf2 Kb5 51.Rb7 Ra2+ 52.Ke3 K1:c2 53. R:h5 d4+ 54.Kf4 d3 55.R:d3 c:d 56. Rb1 d2. White resigns.

ELIAHU SHARAF

CHEN Cinema, Tel Aviv — Tel. 26957
Commencing Tomorrow
ISRAEL PREMIERE
under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The British Ambassador, Patrick Hancock, C.M.G.
ROOM AT THE TOP
Simone Signoret—Laurence Harvey—Heather Sears
British Academy Award Winner
3.30, 7.15, 9.30 — Released by Eagle Film.
For adults only

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Starting Saturday, November 7, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4829
Curd Jurgens, Elisabeth Mueller
in a powerful drama
Le Destructeur
For adults only
French dialogue
Hebrew, English subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3829
Rex Harrison, Kay Kendall, John Saxon, Sandra Dee.
THE RELUCTANT DEBUTANTE
In Cinemascope and Metrocolor
Latest Newsreel: President Ben-Zvi in Burma

ORION Tel. 3914
2nd Week
Cinemascope
2 performances: at 5.15 and 8.15 p.m.
THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK
with Millie Perkins, Joseph Schildkraut
Daily at 3.30 p.m.: FLOOD TIDE
250 pruta tickets

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1486
4th and Last Week
JOSELITO
(The Seville Nightingale)
200 Pruta tickets matinees
Sunday morning 10.30 a.m.
No complimentary tickets

ORNA Tel. 4733
A new Western Adventure, and a hit song
The Young Land
(Technicolor)
Pat Wayne, Ivonne Craig

RON Tel. 3104
30 of the biggest stars ever assembled in one picture
WARNER BROS. proudly presents:
THE STORY OF MANKIND
in Technicolor
Based on the book by Hendrik van Loon. Read by millions in 19 languages.
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 3 p.m.
CHASE A CROOKED SHADOW
(last showing)

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings only
GIULIETTA MASSINA
The one and only in the truly great
NOTTI DI CABIRIA
Directed by Federico Fellini
Hebrew, English subtitles

ZION
The life of Johann Strauss the King of Waltzes who conquered the hearts of all women
EWIGER WALZER
A wonderful, enchanting musical drama of Vienna's golden era
In glorious colour
Today at 2 p.m.
Quiet Flows the Don (2nd Part)

TEL OR 7th Week Tel. 36?0
LES TRICHEURS
(The Cheats)
Director Marcel Carné won the top French film award of 1958 for this film.
A Steiner Release — For adults only

Commencing Saturday, November 7, 1959

EDISON Tel. 4056
2nd Week
Gary Cooper * Maria Schell, Karl Malden
in Warner Bros.
The Hanging Tree
tremendous drama
Also today, 2.30.

STUDIO Tel. 4055
2nd Week
NO TIME FOR SERGEANTS
Starring
ANDY GRIFFITH
Also today, 2.30.

Haifa Cinemas
Commencing Sat., Nov. 7, 1959
Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9.

ORION Tel. 4020
2nd Week
Burl Ives ("Oscar" 1959) and the Haifa-born Israel actress Chana Eden
in Budd Schulberg's adventure crammed
WIND ACROSS THE EVERGLADES
Technicolor

ATZMON Tel. 3083
3rd Week
Warner Bros.
Chase A Crooked Shadow
Anne Baxter, Richard Todd

MIRON Tel. 3003
6th Week
At 6.45 & 9
Mogli Pericolose
Mats. at 4 p.m.
Alfred Hitchcock's
TO CATCH A THIEF
Technicolor
Cary Grant, Grace Kelly

ORAH Tel. 4017
One of the greatest pictures of the year
IMITATION OF LIFE
with
Lana Turner, John Gavin, Sandra Dee
in colour.
Owing to its length, the main film will start at 4, 6.45 & 9 p.m. sharp.

AMPHITHEATRE
Who would not wish to join?
HOLIDAY FOR LOVERS
with
Jane Wyman, Cary Crosby, Clifton Webb
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope and colour.

TAMAR Tel. 8582
SHAKESPEARE'S OTHELLO

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 4, 7 & 9.
Larry Parks in
The Al Jolson Story
Technicolor
Mats.: The Steel Jungle, Please Murder Me

PEER Tel. 7232
Cornel Wilde, Jean Wallace,
in an adventure drama
MARACAIBO
Vistavision, Technicolor
A Paramount Picture

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd Week
Following its great success in Tel Aviv —
The most daring film of the year!
CALL GIRLS
Ingmar Zeisberg, Claus Holm
For adults only
A Forum Film

EN DOR Tel. 3421
During the whole week
Nights of Love
Abdel Halim Hafez, Amal Farid, Faraj Munir
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.

ORLY Tel. 81888
THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Technicolor
Based on Dostoievsky's famous novel
Yul Brynner, Maria Schell, Claire Bloom
For adults only
2 perfs. nightly, 6.15 & 9
Owing to length of film first perf. at 6.15 p.m.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
20th Century Fox presents
Mai Ferrer, Dana Wynter, Theodore Bikel
FRAEULEIN
Cinemascope, Technicolor
For adults only
2 perfs. nightly, at 6.45 & 9.

MAY Tel. 2858
Gina Lollobrigida, Vittorio de Sica, in
Anna di Brooklyn
Technicolor, Technirama

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Commencing Sat., Nov. 7 at 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
2nd Week
The woman who lived for love alone
MAY BRITT
THE BLUE ANGEL
with: Curt Jurgens — Theodore Bikel
An adult film — for adults only
Today—2.30. Sat.: 7.15, 9.30
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30
On the occasion of the Tel Aviv Cinema's 2nd Anniversary 5 records of this film's songs will be drawn by lottery every night.

ALLENBY 2nd Week
Folco Lulli — Ivan Desny, Sabine Bethmann
POLIKUSCHKA
After Tolstoy's famous novel
Directed by Carmine Gallone
German dialogue
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ARMON DAVID
Im Prater bluehen wieder die Baeume
Musical Comedy in Colour
Hebrew, French Subtitles

CHEN Tel. 26957
Israel Premiere
Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the British Ambassador, Mr. Patrick Hancock, C.M.G.
ROOM AT THE TOP
Simone Signoret — Laurence Harvey — Heather Sears
British Academy Award Winner
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30
For Adults Only

EDEN
2nd Week
Winter Hall, Farid el Atrash
in
HONEYMOON
Sat.: 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9.

ESTHER
Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Shirley MacLaine
SOME CAME RUNNING
Sat. 7.15, 9.30
daily: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

GAT 2nd Week
Eisenstein's
Ivan the Terrible
The successful showing of this film, previously withdrawn throughout the world, continues.

HOD 8th Week
Pascale Petit, Jacques Charrier, Andrea Parisy, Laurent Terzyeff
LES TRICHEURS
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
Adults only.

MAXIM 5th Week
The Laughter hit of the Century. A hilarious British comedy
Carry On, Sergeant
WILLIAM HARTNELL, KENNETH CONNOR
Perfs. 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
MYLENE DEMONGEOT, JEAN SERVAIS
CETTE NURIT LA...
Adults only
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

MOGRABI 2nd Week
Kim Novak, Fredric March in Paddy Chayefsky's passionately moving story
MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT
3.30, 7.15, 9.30
Columbia Picture

ORION 2nd Week
3rd of the SISSI Series!
SISSI —
Romy Schneider, Magda Schneider, Karl-Heinz Boehm
In glorious colour
Continuing the wonderful historical legend of the beautiful young SISSI, Queen of the Austrian Empire.
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.15

OPHIR 2nd Week
Pascale Petit — Daniel Gelin
in
Julie La Rousse
4 — 7.15 — 9.15
A Mallah Film

PEER 2nd Week
NIGHT OF A QUARTER MOON
Starring: John Drew Barrymore, Julie London * Anna Kashfi, Nat King Cole
M.G.M. Picture

SHDEROTH
Sophia Loren, William Holden, Trevor Howard in
THE KEY
in Cinemascope
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

TAMAR 4th Week
Alex ("River Kwai") Guinness
Jack ("River Kwai") Hawkins
Anthony Steele in
The Malta Story
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15

TCHELET
Francine Arnoul in the finest role of her career
THE CAT
3.30, 7.30, 9.30

YARON 8th Week
Lana Turner — John Gavin, Sandra Dee — Susan Kohner
Imitation of Life
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30

ZAMIR
PEARL QUEEN

BRIGITTE BARDOT 3rd Week
LA FEMME ET LE PANTIN
("A Woman like Satan")
For adults only
3rd Week